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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXI NO. 208 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

2 SOVIET AIRSHIPS CRASH, ALL ABOARD BEING KILLED

Out Of The Gloaming.

Lord Salisbury strongly objects to the Viceroy making promises which Britain may break and for which she may be charged with bad faith. We rather like this Die-Hard frankness. "Don't give pledges. We shall have to break them."

* * * *

The Punjab Chief Association is gratified with the Viceroy's speech and views the future with "renewed vigour and courage." The Association is convinced of the desire of the British to do all they can for India's "development." We agree. But a better word is exploitation.

* * * *

Gandhiji is busy sounding Moderate and Liberal Stalwarts, like Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir C. P., Sir T. B. and the inevitable and unavoidable Mr. Sastri. The A.I.C.C. might have the next chance.

* * * *

Bori Bunder writes that by its records alone the Cricket Conterol Board has every right to consolidate its financial position, for the benefit of cricket in India! Hoare says the same thing—for the benefit of India. Britain should consolidate its finances in India.

* * * *

Indians are duly admonished that numerical superiority is no argument; that the Board sits in Delhi is no argument. The only argument is financial consolidation.

* * * *

Of course the "Times of India" deprecates the use of the "Big Stick" as it will "prejudice the status of Indian cricket." The "Big Stick" is, of course, reserved for the British and Indian Governments. For others it is taboo.

* * * *

But since the Control Board is busy raising the status of Indian cricket, it is only proper that Indians should raise its financial status by paying through their noses. One good thing deserves another.

* * * *

Bombay is to have another statue of a celebrity—in his own way, of course. The "Times of India" has received "spontaneous proposals"—mark the words—for raising a public memorial to Sir Patrick Kelly. Our suggestion is a new church for Irish police sergeants, dedicated to Sir—sorry—St. Patrick.

* * * *

But just listen to the most convincing reason, for singling Sir Patrick out for a memorial! His "term of office has been marked by many deplorable events in Bombay's history, notably by a series of ghastly outbreaks!" Is any greater memorial needed?

* * * *

Bori Bunder ought not to waste all its compliments and "spontaneous proposals" for memorials on Sir Patrick Kelly—it must reserve some for the next incumbent. Its flattery to Police Chiefs is getting a little stale and wearisome by constant use.

* * * *

"Nuremburg Goes Hitler Mad" says a headline. Nothing strange, since all Germany has already gone Hitler mad, and the greater contains the less—at least that's what good old Euclid told us.

* * * *

Captain Goering, the Prussian Premier, has been promoted to General by President Hindenburg, in recognition of his "services for the liberation of Germany"—from the millions of starving workers?

* * * *

U. P. Revenue Administration report shows signs of "renewed vigour and courage," as the Punjabis would put it. Despite depression "there was improvement in the collection of rent." While our admiration goes to the officials, our heart goes to the agriculturists—divided loyalty!

* * * *

"Women, it seems to me," says Howard Spring in the "Evening News," "are taking the writing of fiction more seriously than men."

Quite! We have two of them in Bori Bunder—Ma and the Baby.

* * * *

Professor Briggs was met by his wife at the garden gate.

"Where's the car, Septimus?" she asked.

"Car, my dear," said the professor vacantly; "did I take it out?"

"You most certainly did!" exclaimed his wife, "Don't you remember, you drove it to town."

"How odd!" he blithely returned. "I remember now. I arrived in town, stopped the car, and got out. Then I turned round to thank the gentleman who gave me a lift and wondered where he had gone to."

SEQUEL TO TRIAL FLIGHT

Tragic Accident Between Moscow & Leningrad

SOVIET PREFERS TO KEEP MUM OVER SECOND MISHAP

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 3

All occupants of the Soviet airship "W5" were killed when it crashed while making a trial flight between Moscow and Leningrad, according to a report from riga

It is further reported that another Soviet airship "W3" crashed recently, all aboard being killed; but the accident was not disclosed by the Soviet.—Reuter.

ADVANCE SWADESHI

Karachi Exhibition To Be Opened On Wednesday By Dr. Md. Alam

NOVEL PROCESSION

Decorated Camel carts carrying Swadeshi goods to parade main streets of city

Doctor Mohmad Alam will perform the opening ceremony of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, at Karachi on 6th September.

Begum Alam will also be coming. The opening ceremony will be preceded by a moving exhibition procession of decorated camel carts, laden and displayed with only Swadeshi articles. They will go through the main streets of the town and return back to the Exhibition grounds one our before the opening ceremony.

Three prizes will be given to the best decorated carts.

DR. ALAM'S LECTURES.

During his stay Dr. Alam will deliver public lectures on his anti-communal mission.

All stalls have been reserved there is no space available for more applicants from outstations are requested not to apply for space.

The Exhibition will provide a unique opportunity for display and the sale of manufacturers' products, as it has been organised after a lapse of 12 months. The number of side shows and variety entertainments will add to the interest of the audience.

A special feature of the Exhibition is the demonstration of manufacturing processes.

Calcutta.—Private Crompton of the Berkshire Regiment stationed at Dinapore (Patna) fell on the railway track between Bhadreswar and Mankunda stations, E. I. R. while travelling to Dinapore on the night of September 2nd. He sustained serious injuries and died immediately.—A. P.

NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE

Mr. Chikodi Presides Over Next Sunday's Session At D. T. Hall

The 1st Session of the Non-Brahmin Youth Conference, which was postponed on account of the illness of the President-elect, will be held on Sunday (10th inst.), under the presidentship of Mr. P. R. Chikodi, at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Poibavadi, Parel.

The objects of the Conference are:—

(i) To form an All-India Organisation of the Non-Brahmins with the aid of the Democratic Party of C. P. and Justice Party and the self-Respect Movement of Madras.

(ii) To organise the Youth Movement throughout the Presidency in view of the coming Reforms.

(iii) To create party funds and to re-organise the Party on sound basis by fostering team spirit and mutual co-operation among the various members of the party.

(iv) To start an English Weekly and Vernacular papers to carry on propoganda on behalf of the Party.

(v) To educate the Non-Brahmin Voters.

(vi) To contest the coming elections to all the legislative bodies.

Delegates desiring to bring any resolutions should send the drafts of the same to the General Secretary at the Conference office, before the 7th inst.

MR. NATESAN FOR TARIFF BOARD

Enquiry Into Condition Of Steel Industry

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The Government have been considering the question of the appointment of a non-official to the Tariff Board which is to enquire into the condition of the steel industry.

The original plan was to select a non-official from Bengal, but finally the choice fell to the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan, member of the Council of State, who is expected shortly to join his post.—A. P.

GREY SPENDS PEACEFUL NIGHT

RUGBY, Sept. 2.

A bulletin issued this morning stated: "Lord Grey had a peaceful night, and his condition remains unchanged."—B. O. W.

MURDER DEPLORED

Mahatma Condemns Midnapore Outrage Reiterating Faith In Ahimsa

PLAINSPEAKING

Wrongs which lead to murders Remain unredressed but provoke counter terrorism.

POONA, Sept. 3.

Mr. Gandhi made the following statement in connection with the Midnapore outrage:—

"It is needless for me to re-declare my absolute faith in non-violence, and my utter disbelief in violence as a method for gaining political rights and political freedom.

I, therefore, cannot but deeply deplore the assassination of the District Magistrate of Midnapore. But, at the same time it is impossible not to regret that the rulers will not only not redress wrongs which lead to such assassinations, but will insist on ruling by counter terrorism, which ordinance rule undoubtedly means."—A. P.

LATE MR. BURGE'S FUNERAL

Remains Interred Near Grave Of Mr. Peddie

MIDNAPORE, Sept. 3.

The coffin conveying the corpse of the late Mr. B. E. J. Burge, District Magistrate of Midnapore, who was assassinated yesterday, was taken from the hospital this morning in a military procession to the station church.

Mrs. Burge was the principal mourner, while the processionists included a large number of civil and military officers, prominent non-officials and Euorpeans from the Kharagpur police and the military.

Mrs. Burge accompanied the body in a motor car. A Roman Catholic priest conducted the service, and the funeral took place with full military honours. The remains were interred by the side of the grave of the late Mr. James Peddie.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A condolence meeting was held by the Town Club and the College of the governing body of which Mr. Burge was the President.—A. P.

THIRTY PERSONS ARRESTED

MIDNAPORE, Sept. 3.

The Commissioner, Burdwan Division, has arrived here and as a result of police investigation, 30 persons have been arrested.

It is alleged that a revolver and an automatic pistol have been seized from the possession of the two men already in custo-day.—A. P.

WOUNDED SUSPECT DIES

MIDNAPORE, Sept. 3.

The alleged assassin of the District Magistrate of Midnapore, who was wounded, died in hospital this afternoon.—A.P.

CLOSING OF GOVT. OFFICES

CALCUTTA. S

All Government offices in Bengal, including the courts, will be closed until 2 p.m. to-morrow.—A.P.

OFF TO "HELL ON EARTH"

BENGAL POLITICAL PRISONERS' PLIGHT

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

A fresh batch of political prisoners from different jails in the presidency were deported to the Andamans to-day.—A.P.

Nira Codes In Full Swing

Steel And Automobiles Record Fall In Production

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

The latest news from the Industrial front shows that the Western Union Telegraph, Woolworths and Hamburg-Amerika have accepted wage and hour codes.

It is rumoured that Mr. Henry Ford proposes his own spectacular code providing a minimum wage of 5 dollars per day and 44 hour a week.

Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have agreed that it is better not to place the Railways under the National Recovery Administration.

Steel production has fallen by 3 per cent and automobiles by 7 per cent compared to a week ago.

BENE ISRAEL SENSATION IN CITY

Gate Of Mercy Synagogue Controversy Reaches Acute Crisis

"ILLEGAL" MEETING

Action of Secretary who refuses To hold meeting or give papers and books condemned.

The long-drawn out controversy between two rival parties in the Gate of Mercy Synagogue, Mandvi, the oldest institution of its kind in the Bene Israel community reached a crisis when the Secretary, Mr. M.A. Jacob, closed the doors of the Synagogue on Sunday evening and would not allow an adjourned general meeting of the members to be held, and kept the whole congregation waiting outside on the road, for over two hours. The road was blocked because of the large crowd of members, and roadside sightseers collected to see the extraordinary sight.

HISTORY OF DISPUTE.

It appears from inquiries that the Managing Committee of the Synagogue which, according to the constitution, is bound to call at least one meeting of the General Body every month, did not call any meeting, for over six months, and when it did call a meeting at last, in August, the President, Capt. Jacob Ezekiel, L.M. & S. I.M.S. (retired) who is pitted against the rest of the Committee, with the consent of the General Body, adjourned it.

MEETING "ILLEGAL".

The adjourned meeting was held on two occosions but because of the obstructionist tactics a considerable part of the agenda had still to be gone through. The present meeting was to discuss this part of the agenda, but the Secretary made no arrangements and wrote to the President saying that the meeting was illegal.

DOORS OF SYNAGOGUE CLOSED.

To prevent the meeting being held the Secretary, it is alleged, upset the usual evening prayer time, and locked the doors of the Synagogue, with the result that those, who had come for prayer at te usual time, found the door closed against them and one member, who was inside, found himself practically imprisoned.

Feelings were running high, at this extraordinary procedure, when the police, headed by Inspector Husain, intervened, and saved a critical situation.

"IN DUTY BOUND."

Inspector Husain pointed out to the Secretary that he was in duty bound to obey the orders of the Jamat the President, that the President was like the head and that the rest of the Managing Committte members the limbs of the body, that the Synagogue was not his private property and that his action in keeping the Jamat on the road, was highhanded.

He offered two alternatives, either to allow the meeting to be held, or to allow one to be held next week.

The Secretary refused to give any undertaking about holding the meeting next week.

The only course left was to allow the meeting to be held at once, and the Secretary at last yielded in getting the doors opened, lights were switched on. He, however, refused to attend the meeting, and to hand over the papers, minutes book, etc., necessary for the meeting, and informed the President that he would get them in the High Court.

SECRETARY'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

In the absence of the requisite papers, the meeting could not proceed with the agenda, and contented itself by passing three resolutions, one condemning the action of the Secretary, another authorising the President to take legal steps against the Secretary, and the third thanking Inspector Husain.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.

It is understood that the rivalry between the two parties has led to a number of sensational developments. About a month back at a General Meeting, one of the members, it is alleged, was seriously assaulted on the head, and the Synagogue benches, floor and books, not to speak of the clothes of the member himself were stained with blood. Cases and cross-cases have been launched in this matter, and further developments are awaited.

DEFAMATION CASE.

Besides these, the Secretary has filed a case in the Police Court against Mr. B. S. Ezekiel a leader and one of the parties, for demamation in regard to his allegation that Mr. M. A. Jacob, the Secretary, had undergone imprisonment for six months on a theft charge.

There is another case in which allegations of criminal breach of trust in regard to certain Orphanage Trust property, are made against Mr. Solomon Moses, an ex-President of the Synagogue and trustee of the Bene Israel Home for destitutes and orphans.

At the adjourned meeting on Sunday next, further developments are expectsd.

GORGEOUS MARCH PAST

100,000 Storm Troopers Salute Hitler In Three Hour Parade

"GERMAN UNITY SHOW"

No wish to gain new battlefield Laurels, says modest German Chancellor!

NUREMBURG, September 2.

Unarmed, but with their military precision eloquent of power behind Herr Hitler, over 100,000 Storm Troopers marched past, and saluted their leader, as he to-day stood in a motor car in the old Market Place which is renamed "Adolf Hitler Square".

The parade occupied three hours, and was watched by a cheering populace, who decorated the town with lags and crowded windows and main streets.

Previous to the parade Herr Hitler consecrated the Storm Troopers' new standards by touching each standard with the "blood" standard of the Munich Revolt of 1923 as the Reichswehr battery fired the salute of 101 guns.

Herr Hitler, addressing the Storm Troopers, declared that the world must not interpret this spectacle as the expression of wish to gain new battlefield laurels; for, the Germans were conscious that no future war could gain them more honour than what they had gained in the last war. The spectacle was nothing but a great and solemn acknowledgment of German unity.—Reuter.

HINDU MAHASABHA

Deputation To Tour Northern India To Collect Funds

(From A Correspondent.)

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Hindu Mahasabha Sessions on Saturday the 25th instant, it was decided that a deputation on its behalf should tour the Northern India for a propaganda during the session and collect funds. The deputation consists of Kunwar Chandkaran Sarda, Advocate, Secretary, Reception Committee. Mr. Moolchand Asawa, M.A., L.L.B., Vakil and B. Durgaprasadji, Secretary, local Hindu Sabha. The deputation will leave Ajmer shortly.

The third All-India Rajput Sammelan will be held on the occasion of the next session of the Hindu Mahasabha. A Committee has been formed for the same with B. Durgaprasadji as its convener.

The All India Women's Conference is also being organised in connection with the Dayanand Semi-Centenary. The main question engaging the attention of this conference will be the establishment of a Women's Home and education of adult women Srimati Gulabdeviji and Shantidevoji have been elected as the Chairman and the Secretary of the Reception Committee.

LOTTERY LUCK FROM LOOT

VIENNA, (By Mail.)

A thief who confessed to robbing the house of the Portuguese Consul-General here said that he had bought a lottery ticket with some of the proceeds.

The ticket won him nearly £200!—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

A Bombay educated Hindoo girl of 24 desires marriage with a man of 30 well placed in life, "Maharastrians" preferred (No caste restriction). Apply with full particulars, photo if possible Box No. 1176. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A suitable match (fairly educated elderly Maratha girl) for a Maratha Officer in Government service drawing Rs. 250 p. m. Bridegroom a man of respectable family, cultured gentleman of literary habits and advanced views. Write to Box No. 1172, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Regular and Correspondence Students for thorough training. Prospectus free. Madras National Medical College, Conjeeveram. (1149).

Wanted Graduate-Superintendent, Physical Instructor. Salesmen, Lady Doctors. Qualified Nurses, immediately. Apply Royal Service Agency, 369|371 Hornby Road, 2nd floor, Nanabhai Lane. (1178).

Wanted candidates to qualify Overseers; Sub-Engineers through correspondence. British India Technical College (Registered by Government). Sukkur, Sind. (1015)

Wanted Organisers on pay of Rs. 75 monthly to sell Gramophone, Harmonium, Day Light, Cycle, etc., on instalment. Show room will be furnished without Cash Security. Apply to Wilton and Co., Post Box No. 2137, Calcutta.

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Situation Wanted by an youngman experienced in Automobile Line. Expert in Accounts Storework and Insurance; for Particulars apply to Box No. 1000A, "Bombay Chronicle".

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Be Let to Vegetarian Hindus, commodious Flats or Blocks in new building open to air and light on four sides. Close to East of Dadar, G.I.P. Rly. Station-end of Naigaum X Road. Apply Madhowji Thakersey & Sons, 41-A, Bruce St. Fort. Phone No. 22480, or at the spot till 10 A.M. (1157).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted students by an experienced Sanskrit and Mathematics Graduate. Write with particulars to Box No. 1163, "Bombay Chronicle."

Lokmanya Law Class—Coaches students for Advocates examination, regular tuitions begin from 15th September. For particulars apply to M. A. Sakhardande, M.A., LL.B., and Y. M. Rege, M.A., LL.B., Boyce Bungalow, near Wallace Flour Mills, opposite Grant Road Station or Professor Phadnis, Prarthana Samaj, Bombay. (1169).

Muslim High School, Panchgani (Hill Station) is a residential School with every modern convenience and equipment. Bracing climate Healthy Outdoor life. Staff of trained Graduates. Classes from Primary to Matriculation. Moderate Fees. New term begins 5th September. Illustrated Prospectus from the Principal Mr. M. B. Hussain, M.A., B.Sc., Hons. (Edin.) Dip. Educ. (Dub.) 7170.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Public Service Commission Examination—To be held on November 27. For particulars and necessary books please apply to:—Messrs. Beddi and Messwood, Prim Rose, Simla. (1133).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Cheap Loans to Needy Families, Apply to: Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (1030).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted engagement as Manager or Chief Engineer of some big Sugar Factory by an Engineer who has been Chief Engineer of a big Sugar Factory for 7 years and who is returning from Europe with wide experience of most modern Sugar Machinery and most up-to-date methods of Sugar Chemistry. Apply to Box No. 1175 "Bombay Chronicle."

92. UNDERTAKERS.

Dyeing Bleaching and Finishing work by contract system for yarn, cloth, loose cotton etc., at very lowest rates. 30 years standing experience in line. Save your colour investments by taking our advices and fixing contract terms. We also test and match all shades and samples, of cloth, yarn and dyes. Address:—S. D. Billimoria & Sons., Sardar Mansion, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1137.

116. CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Situation wanted by an experienced Chemist with knowledge of buying, selling, dispensing, correspondence, accounts and dressing work also. For salary, testimonials and other details apply to Box No. 1093, "Bombay Chronicle."

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted a good second-hand 150-200 B.H.P. Steam Engine compound condencing for a boiler of 110 lbs. Apply to: The Standard Tile & Clay Works, Ltd., Peroke. (1177).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

AND IN THE MATTER OF

Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL MEETING of the Share-Holders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 21st September, 1933, at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Liquidator's Statement of account for the year ending 30th June 1933.
2. To fix the Liquidator's remuneration.
3. To transact any other Business, which may be put before the shareholders, by the Chairman.

GOOLAMHUSEIN B. SOMJEE,
IDANMAL S. MAKHIJANI.
Liquidators.

1st September, 1933.

7178

IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913
and
THE SASWAD MALI SUGAR FACTORY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at Kopargaon in the Saswad Mali Sabha Hall to consider and pass a Special Resolution regarding the additions to be made to the existing Memorandum of Association of the abovenamed Company in the form of additional clauses, the draft of which is separately circulated to each Shareholder. The first of such Meetings will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th September, 1933, at 2 p.m. in which the Draft Resolution as circulated shall be passed in manner required for the passing of an Extra-Ordinary Resolution and if it is so passed then only the Second of such Meetings will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th October, 1933, at 2 p.m. in which Meeting the said Extra-Ordinary Resolution shall be confirmed and passed as a Special Resolution.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. B. GIRME,
Managing Director.

Akluj, 26-8-33.

NOTICE

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for catering in the First and Second Enclosures on the Race Course at Mahaluxmi and Poona on Race Days for a period of three years commencing from 1st November, 1933, to 31st October, 1936.

Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned and sealed tenders marked 'Catering' must be delivered at the Office of the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Monday, 25th September, 1933.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any tender.

C. C. GULLILAND
Secretary.
Western India Turf Club, Ltd.

7190

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 11th September, 1933, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letters from (a) Miss Maniben L. Kara and (b) and (c) Mr. C. P. G. Wade—Resigning their seats on certain Special Committees and (d) Election of members on those Committees

2. (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Communicating the willingness of the Collector of Bombay to admit the representatives of the Corporation to the Excise Advisory Committee; and (b) Appointment of Corporation's representatives on the Committee

3. Interpellations.

4-9. Letters from or on behalf of retired Municipal labour staff—Applying for gratuity, etc., in consideration of their service in the Municipality.

10-11. Letters from the Secretary, (10) Textile Technical School and (11) Shree Samarth Vyayam Mandir—Forwarding the Reports of their respective institutions for the year 1932.

12. Letter from Mr. Sherali Noormahomed—Complaining about the conduct of a teacher of the Municipal Aided Gujarati School at Khoja Moholla.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

13. Forwarding the Commissioner's report on certain points raised by the Test Audit Officer in his Reports.

14. Forwarding a statement showing the Wheel-Tax Bills outstanding on the 1st April 1933.

15. Forwarding the Commissioner's report regarding the verification of the stores in charge of the Chief Storekeeper, etc.

16. Forwarding their Sub-Committee's report regarding the question of charging reasonable rents to Municipal employees occupying Municipal quarters free of rent.

17. Modifying, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, a Municipal Service Regulation regulating the grant of leave and leave allowances to the Fire Brigade employees.

18. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 14,948 for adjusting the book values of certain structures surrendered to the Municipality in lieu of arrears of ground rent.

19. Sanctioning, subject to the orders of the Corporation, a transfer of Budget grants for purchasing a new motor car for the use of the Municipal Commissioner.

20. Recommending variation in the Budget Estimate of receipts for the year 1933-34 in respect of sale proceeds of surplus land.

21. Recommending an advance of Rs. 11 lacs from Special Funds for financing expenditure on capital works during the year 1933-34.

22. Recommending sanction to the modification of Rule 2 of Section II of the Fire Brigade Manual.

23. Forwarding the Commissioner's returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

24-25. Statements of Budget Transfers (24) sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee; and (25) sanctioned by the Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

26. Letter from the Schools Committee—Forwarding quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

27. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

28. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in July 1933.

29. Forwarding the Health Officer's report for the 2nd quarter of 1933.

30. Forwarding a statement giving reasons for delay in submitting reports on certain Corporation Resolutions.

31. Forwarding quarterly statements regarding the cleansing of drains and sewers in the City.

32. Reporting on an application for gratuity in respect of the service of a deceased Halalkhore.

33. Letter from Lady Sheppard—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution at the death of her husband, the late Sir William Sheppard.

34. Letter from Miss G. Kate Lund—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution at the death of her father the late Mr. George Lund.

35-37. Letters from Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Sir Patrick Kelly, Kt., C.I.E. and Mr. G. E. Bennet—Restoring their seats on the Corporation.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

38. Regarding certain questions arising out of the question of the corrosion of the 57" Tansa Steel Mains crossing the Race Course, etc.

39. Regarding the Bill to increase the Corporation's contribution to the City Improvement Trust by 50 per cent

40. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.

41. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

42-43. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—(42) For undertaking legislation so as to make offences for the adulteration of ghee or butter punishable with fine or rigorous imprisonment or both and (43) For requesting the Schools Committee to revise the methods of imparting education so as to lessen the burden of expenditure on parents.

44. From Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee on certain points with regard to the teaching of Hindi in Municipal Schools.

45. From Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, seconded by Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For requesting the Commissioner to publish in the newspapers the gist of prosecutions and convictions for adulteration of ghee, butter and other foodstuffs.

46. From Prof. Sohrab R. Davar—For appointing a Committee to suggest economies in expenditure so as to avoid additional taxation to meet deficits in the Improvement Trust Account.

47. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For obtaining a report from the Medical Relief, etc., Committee as to the feasibility of employing Honorary Medical Staff at the Venereal Diseases Dispensary at Bellasis Road.

48. From Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, seconded by Mr. L. G. Pradhan—For obtaining a report from the Tramways, etc., Committee as to the desirability of extending the bus service from Warden Road to Wilderness Road via Nepean Sea Road.

49. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—For obtaining a report from the Law, Revenue, etc., Committee as to the desirability of levying a special duty on petrol in lieu of the Wheel-Tax at present levied on motor vehicles in the City.

50. From Mr. L. R. Tairsee—For thanking Mr. Meyer Nissim and Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar for their valuable services in the Legislative Council in connection with the Bill for the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality.

51. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—Regarding measures to reduce the number of stray, etc., dogs in the City.

52-57. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For obtaining (52-55) from the Medical Relief, etc., Committee proposals for (52) the removal of slums in the City; (53) a definite scheme for remedying the defects in conservancy system of the City; (54) proposals for the provision of night shelters for the homeless in the City; and (55) a report regarding the housing of the beggars in the City in the vacant Development Department Chawls; and (56) from the Law, Revenue etc., Committee a draft representation to Government for the prevention of begging in the City; and (57) from the Tramways etc., Committee a report as to what Tramway extensions are necessary, etc.

58. From Mr. J. B. Bomon-Behram—For restoring the normal water supply to the City.

59. From Mr. D. G. Dalvi, seconded by Mr. G. G. Morarji and Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin—For requesting Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar and Mr. Meyer Nissim to place before the Corporation their written report as to the work done by them in the Legislative Council in connection with the C. I. T. Amalgamation Bill.

60. From Mr. C. P. G. Wade—For requesting the Commissioner of Police to enforce the observance of traffic signals by cyclists.

61. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For obtaining from the Commissioner a report regarding the number of deaths caused by the use of Primus stoves.

62. From Mr. S. B. Awar—For obtaining from the Commissioner a report regarding the conversion of certain vacant Municipal land at Stable Street into a recreation ground.

63-65. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For obtaining reports from (63) the Works Committee regarding the re-making of the footway over the Pipe Line from Babulnath to Gibbs Road; (64) from the Tramways etc., Committee regarding the running of more tram-cars on the Girgaum line during the rush hours in the morning; and (65) from the Medical Relief, etc., Committee regarding the conversion of the Northbrook Garden into a Cricket Ground.

66-67. From Mr. Gulamhussein A. Single—(66) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding the adoption of certain measures for housing the labouring classes in the City; and (67) for requesting the Commissioner to light the passages on the Bombay Garage side of the Malabar Hill Slope Gardens.

68. From Mr. S. G. Kent, seconded by Mr. N. M. Kale and Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on certain measures suggested for effecting economies in expenditure.

69-70. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For obtaining reports from the Commissioner regarding (69) improvement of the surface of the footpath along the west side of Esplanade Road from Dhobi Talao to Queen's Statue: and (70) keeping the Victoria Gardens open for at least half an hour after the sunset time.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS.
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay. 2nd September, 1933.

7192

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on the 1st day of September, 1933, by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Dinshaw K. Daji, the Executors of the late Mr. Pooranmal Gulji Shinghanee, the property hereunder described was purchased by our clients Messrs. BABOORAO RAMCRISHNA SOMAN and NARAYENRAO RAMCRISHNA SOMAN.

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in, to, or upon the said property by way of purchase, inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, benefit, maintenance, possession, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure with the messuages and buildings standing thereon situate on the East side of Breach Candy Road, now called Girgaum Road in the City Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 721, New No. 3267, Old Survey Nos. 603, 606 and New Survey No. 7947 and Cadastral Survey No. 1626 Girgaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 462 to 465, 466(1) to 466(3), 467(1) and 467(2) former street Nos. 843-845 1 to 4, 4A, 4B, 5 and 6 and present Street Nos. 843, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 19B, 19A and 19 and bounded, on or towards the North East partly by the property of the Vendors and partly by the property of the Swami Narayen Temple, on or towards the East by the property of Brijlal Hemraj, on or towards the South partly by the property of Harishankar Parashram and partly by the property of Moroba Ramchandra Navalkar, on or towards the South-West corner by the property of Gulbai widow of Khodadad Tirandaz Irani and on or towards the West by the Girgaum Road aforesaid.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1933.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

7191

Save Your Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co**

Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE :—
M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BARTHOLOMEO QUINY and JANOO BARTHOLOMEO QUINY, of Bombay Christian Inhabitant have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 305 square yards or thereabouts, together with the building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5788 (2), Street No. 264A and forming part of Cadastral Survey No. 1222 of Mahim Division.

All persons having any claim, right, title or interest in to and upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1933.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

7189

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY

THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE PEHDI OF THE PLAINTIFF DIWAN BAHADUR KESHRISING CHANDMAL OF MESSRS. GANESHLAL SOBHAGMAL AT SHEIKH MEMON STREET.

IMPORTANT TO RAJAS, MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

Sale of very valuable Chhatrapati (Ruby Head ornament) on Friday, the 8th September, 1933, at 4-30 P.M. at the above mentioned Pehdi.

Under instructions from Diwan Bahadur Keshrising Chandmal of the firm of Messrs. Ganeshlal Sobhagmal of Sheikh Memon Street and in pursuance of the liberty granted by the Consent Decree passed by the High Court of Bombay on the 22nd August, 1927, in suit No. 638 of 1926 (Diwan Bahadur Keshrising Chandmal v/s. Rai Badridas Bahadur and Sons.) and at the risk and on account of Rai Badridas Bahadur and Sons.

The ornament consists of a Chhatrapati (Sirtaj) or head ornament with a rare and matchless ruby in the centre surrounded by diamonds brilliants and other precious stones.

Inspection:—Six days before the sale at the abovenamed Pehdi of the plaintiff from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. (S.T.) on each day and from 11 A.M. on the day of sale.

Further particulars from the Undersigned or from Messrs. Ganeshal Sobhagmal.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

D. MISTRY & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS.
Tele: No. 22801.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY ON TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) THE 5TH SEPT. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT 62 MEDOWS STREET. FORT.

Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO. will sell by Public Auction very valuable Jewellery, Furniture, and Safe of Late Seth B. L. Shroff:—Such as:—

Diamonds:—Bangles, Rings, Rose, Shadi Pins, Ear-rings, Marquise, valuable Diamond and Emerald Ladies full set, etc.

Pearls:—Single and Double Rows Bangles, Raviful Sets, Necklaces, Studs, Ear-rings, etc.

Furniture:—Almyrahs, Drawing-room Suites, Beds, Safe, etc.

Jewellery etc. on View.

D. MISTRY & CO.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LOT LOOSE BUTTON PEARLS.

Under instructions from Zaveri Maganlal Nagindas and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Arab Abdulla Alzaid, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, 16th September, 1933, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

324 button pearls about 229 chavs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Bhadarva Shud 15, 1989.
Muslim—Jama-dil-Aval 13, 1353.
Parsi—Gatha 3, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 24m.
Sunset—6h. 52m.
Highttide:—12-05;
Lowtide:—5-35; 18-15.

PHASES OF THE MOON: Full Moon 4th September 10h. 34m. a.m. Last Quarter 12th September 3h. 0m. a.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 6.
Parsi New Year's Eve: Public Holiday.

THURSDAY, September 7.
Parsi New Year (Pateti): Public Holiday.

IMPORTANCE OF STUDIES:—Swami Omkar Sachidanandji will deliver a public lecture in Mandvi Arya Samaj Mandir to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Importance of Studies".

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Manekial H. Vakil will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. on "The Making of a Criminal a Saint and a Citizen."

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL—A meeting of the Bombay Medical Council will be held in the Committee Room (Room No. 27) on ground floor of the Bombay Secretariat to-day (Monday) at 12 noon.

WHEN

THE REGAL

The Theatre Magnificent
OPENS VERY SOON
BOMBAY WILL SHOW THE REST OF INDIA WHAT IS MEANT BY
PERFECT ENTERTAINMENT!

"HOUSE FULL !"

TWO SMALL WORDS BUT WHICH MEANT SO MUCH TO THE
HUNDREDS
WE HAD TO TURN AWAY

We advise all to reserve their seats in advance to ensure accommodation as the demand
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House

THE CAPITOL

TO EXPERIENCE THE JOY OF LIVING! LOVING! LAUGHING!
Under Crystal Stars and The Moonlight

IS INORDINATELY HEAVY.

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
4 p.m. Matinees on Wednesday and Thursday.

EVERYONE

Wants To See

THE ROMANTIC SHEIKH

RAMON NOVARRO

In A Rudolph Valentino Role
SINGING SONGS OF LOVE
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

A NIGHT IN CAIRO

LAID IN THE COLOURFUL ATMOSPHERE OF THE MOONLIGHT DESERT
with
MYRNA LOY
REGINALD DENNY

EXTRA ATTRACTION

WORLD DANCES

Showing The Origin of Dances INCLUDING

"THE RUMBA"

Packed With Pot Purri Music

Free List Suspended

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

KOHINOOR: "Sinhgad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933". Time as usual.
CAPITOL: "A Night in Cairo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Cavalcade". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3-30 p.m.
PATHE: "One Hour with You." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Whoopee". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: "Nala Damayanti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Kurukshetra". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "It's A King". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.
EMPIRE: "Uday Shankar". Daily at 6 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-00 Noon—Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Close Later
5-30 p.m.—Finals of the Rovers' Tournament. A Running Commentary from the Cooperage.
INDIAN PROGRAMME
LIGHT MUSIC
7-00 p.m.—Light Music.—M. G. Gokhale.
8-00 p.m.—Time Signal. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices. Interval.
INDIAN PROGRAMME
8-45 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-00 p.m.—Time Signal. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-20 p.m.—"Here and There" by The Globetrotter.
9-30 p.m.—Messrs. Rose & Co. Ltd. present an All-Star Vaudeville Show including Carroll Gibbons and the Savoy Orpheas. Anona Wynn, Commedienne. Billy Mayerl. Pianisms. The Carlyle Cousins, Close Harmony. Norman Long and a Piano. Howard Jacobs, Saxaphone. Endor & Farrell, Comedians. Will Fyffe, Scottish Comedian and The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
11-00 p.m.—God Save the King Emperor. Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.—Transmission on an omni-directional aerial: Cinema Organ recital. Orchestra concert.
7-00 p.m.—News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—A sports talk.
7-30 p.m.—Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra.
8-15 p.m.—Concert by the Scottish Studio Orchestra, directed by Guy Daines; Lawrence, Morgan (tenor).
9-15 p.m.—Tunes we all know, a recital of Gramophone records, presented by Christopher Stone.
9-45 p.m.—Dance music by Billy Cotton and his band.
10-30 p.m.—Gramophone records.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

SENATE ELECTION—Mr. B. N. Merchant, Principal Goculdas Tejpal High School, Bombay, is standing for election of the Senate of the University of Bombay from the Konkan group of Head Masters.

G. I. P. RLY. WORKERS' UNION:—A general meeting of the workers will be held at Matunga in Maidan opposite Railway station at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) when Messrs. S. H. Jhabvala, Z. R. Chaudhary, Khedgikar, Pathak and Abdul Razak will speak on the "Necessity of one strong Union in one Industry."

BIKANER CONSPIRACY CASE—Under the auspices of the Political Sufferers Bureau, a public meeting will be held on Chaupatti sands to protest against the Bikaner Conspiracy Case, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Abdul Rahaman Mitha, President of the Anti-Communal League will preside.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION:—The adjourned general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 8-15 p.m.

DADABHAI JAYANTI

Under the auspices of the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Association, the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal, the Women's Indian Association (Bombay Branch) and other allied associations of Bombay, a public meeting will be held to celebrate the Birthday of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji the Grand Old Man of India on Tuesday, the 5th inst. at 5-45 p.m (S.T.) when Mr. R. P. Masani will preside.

The speakers will be Messrs. M. C. Chagla, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Jamnadas M. Mehta, S. H. Jhabwala, Dr. Miss Jerbanoo Mistry and some members of the Managing Committee of the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Association.

There will also be a variety programme of English and Hindustani music and songs by pupils of the Gamadia Girls' School, Mrs. Freni M. P. Cama, Mr. Shiralli, the well-known flute-player and others. The 51st Bombay Boy Scouts Troop will also give interesting items.

GANDHI JAYANTI

Secretary, A.I.S.A., writes:—According to the Hindu Calendar, Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday falls on Bhadarva Vad 12 i.e. on the 16th inst. while according to the Christian Calendar, it falls on the 2nd October.

As usual, every year the period between these two dates will be celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti and every preparation is being made to make it a successful celebration.

SWADESHI FESTIVAL

Opening of the "Swadeshi in the Home" Exhibition and the Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Rd. to-day at 5 P.M. Admission to the Bazar will be free while an enterance fee of anna one will be charged for admission to "Swadeshi in the Home." Holders of stalls are expected to take charge of their stalls at 8 in the mornnig and be ready with their arrangements by 4 P.M. in the evening. In the evening there will be a Public Meeting at Santa Cruz, Seth Jamnalalji Wadi at 9 P.M.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA:—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5/45 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Rushan Dastur Dinshah Maherjirana will speak on "Importance of Farvaidegan days."

GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANDAL—Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal there will be a meeting of ladies to celebrate Dadabhai Jayanti to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Mandal, Girgaum Back Road, under the presidentship of Mrs. F. B. Tyabji.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE (WOMEN'S BRANCH):—Dr. T. H. Talwalker, will conduct a 'Home Hygiene' class for ladies at Damodar Hall, Parel on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. beginning from September 5th. There are no fees for the class.

PRINCES' PROTECTION ACT.—A public meeting of the Indian States peoples was held on the 30th August in Bombay under the Presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and protested against the Princes' Protection Act which is pending in the Assembly.

The meeting also protested the incarceration of eight public workers in Bikaner State and requested H. H. the Bikaner Durbar to release them.

"HINDI CLASS AT SEVA SADAN, GAMDEVI.—A Hindi class for ladies was started at the above institution about the middle of June. Eleven lady teachers of the school joined and they have completed the Prathamik course and are appearing for the examination.

It is proposed to start a new class for beginners (for ladies only) from about the 11 September. This class is open to the outsiders as well and will be conducted twice a week from 5 to 6 p.m.

Those ladies who wish to join this class are requested to see the Secretary, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, Bombay, during office hours."

CENTRAL INDIAN STATES PEOPLES CONFERENCE

The Secretary, Central Indian States People's Conference, writes:—

The annual session of the Central Indian States People's Conference will be held on the 30th inst. and 1st Oct., 33 at Khandwa. The election of the president will take place on the 10th instant. Preparation is going on to make the Conference successful. People in Central India especially belonging to Baghel Khand, Bundlekhand, and Chhitasgesh States are requested to attend the Conference in large number and take part in the deliberations.

HARASSING HARIJANS

Depressed Classes Appeal To Govt. For "Protection" From Caste-Hindus

AHMEDABAD, September 3.

A meeting of local depressed classes was held last night when speeches were made and resolutions passed protesting against the alleged harrassment of Harijans by caste Hindus in several villages in Kaira district as a sequel to the prevalence of cattle diseases and requesting Government to take necessary action for the protection of Harijans.

A Committee was appointed to tour those villages with a view to making inquiries and submitting a report.—A.P.

KANDALKER'S PLEA FOR UNITY

Trouble In Labour Area Averted

Rumours were afloat that some serious trouble would occur, at the meeting convened by the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, in Lalbaug Maidan, on Saturday last. The Police force was ready then, but nothing untoward happened owing to the wise handling of the situation by Messers. Kandalkar and Aw of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. The G. K. U. Volunteers in uniform were present in the meeting to keep order, and nobody could dare create trouble as the workers were determined to stand by the Union and not to allow anybody to disturb the peaceful meeting.

STAND BY ONE UNION ONLY

Mr. G. L. Kandalker, President of the meeting, advised the workers to stand by one Union only in one Trade, and get their grievances redressed by flocking under the Union Flag in thousands. He appealed to the rival sections not to indulge themselves in exploiting the workers by disuading some of them from joining the Union.

Mr. Kandalker added that his Union inspite of all opposition would strive for the welfare of the workers and get their grievances redressed at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. B. S. Gaikwad, the Centre Secretary for the Lalbaug Centre said that the four and six Loom-System introduced by the mill-owners had createtd havoc amongst the workers as that system would be responsible for creating horrible unemployment amongst them.

Mr. Alwe dealt mainly on the unemplayment question and requested the audience to register the names of the unemployed in the various Centres of the Union.

Mr. S. C. Mahapanker said that he liked to call himself a Volunteer and that he would not allow anybody to crush the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union for which several workers had suffered jail and even faced death.

After Babu Rama and others spoke, the President advised the workers to make their Lalbaug Centre strong by enlisting their names as members of the Union on the next pay-day.

PITRIPAKSHA MELA AT GAYA

Notable Work Of Seva Ashram Towards Pilgrims' Welfare

The Secretary of the Bharat Seva Asram Sangha, writes from Calcutta:—

The philanthropic activities of the Bharat Seva Asram Sangha that has been wroking for the welfare of the pilgrims at Gaya ministering to their comforts in all possible ways for the last ten years, have totally changed the atmosphere of the place, exerting great influence upon the character and conduct of the local "Pandas"; so much so that no case of oppression or inequity has, as yet, come under our notice.

The Pitripaksha Mela at Gaya is near at hand and as usual proper arrangements are being made by the Sangha to relieve the pilgrims by accommodating them in the "Asram Jatrinibash", guarding and protecting them at the Railway Station, the phalgoo ghat and the temple and by helping them in all possible ways.

"SWADESHI IN THE HOME EXHIBITION:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League the opening ceremony of the "Swadeshi in the Home" Exhibition will be held to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.

The exhibition and the bazar attached will remain open from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. from to-day (Monday) to Sunday the 10th inst.

SAVED FROM EXTINCTION

Agriculture College Students Thank Minister Of Education

(From A Correspondent.)

Saturday the 26th of August, was a gala day of the past and present students and the staff of the Poona Agricultural College who for a Social Gathering.

The chief guest of honour was Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister of Education and Agriculture. Among those present on the occasion were some members of the Bombay Legislative Council Principals and Professors of the Colleges in Poona and many distinguished ladies and gentlemen. The premises were replete with decorations marking out the speciality of the Agricultural College.

The function began at 5 p.m. with a group photograph with the chief guest. The Hon. Secretary Mr. M. Y. Patil in welcoming the chief and other guests made a special cention of how the chief guest was responsible for saving the College from the cruel hands of the Reorganization Committee.

DAMOCLES' SWORD.

Principal V. G. Gokhale in associating himself and his colleques in the hearty welcome introducted the chief guest in highly appreciative and eulogising terms, and explained how inspite of Democles' sword hanging over their heads almost throughout the year since the celebration of the last Social Gathering and the heavy retrenchments, the College work was carried on with vigour, courage, and faith in the right doing of the final authorities and how the results of the last Degree Examinations with 88 per cent passes were the best on record for several years. He paid a special tribute to Dr. W. Burns, till late the Principal of the College for having furnished as acting the Director of Agriculture a mass of incontrovertible evidence in support of the great cause for which the College stands.

Diwan Bahadur Kambli, distributed the prizes.

The Diwan Bahadur began by referring to the danger of the remorseless and raging current which was about to sweep away the College and how Government which after all does have the real interest of the people at heart, decided that the College was doing useful work and should be continued. He was sorry that in order to meet the financial stringency, fees had to be increased, but said that it was far better to have a good thing and pay for it than to have nothing at all.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

vince, as also that of a climate more suited to his conditions. We understand non-official members of the Legislative Council, now in session at Ranchi, who are naturally perturbed over the event, have made or are making representations to the Government to that effect. We do most earnestly hope the Government realize their responsibility in regard to the health of one who, had conditions been different, been to-day at the head of the administration. We are aware that His Excellency the Governor no less than other officials has a genuine respect for Babu Rajendra Prasad and it is, therefore, that we hope that they will lose no time in ordering what should be in consonance with their own inclinations and is certainly their prime duty. It is after all very little and nothing out of the common, that is expected of them—a step dictated by considerations of duty as well as humanity. Promptness is of the essence of the situation, for every day that passes adds to Government's responsibility for the health of Behar's undoubted leader, for which the province holds them accountable.

BOOKING FOR ALL

H. R. Dhurander writes:—

Those who are in charge of the management of Mr. Udayshankar's performances at the Empire Theatre are doing a great disservice to the Public by limiting the Booking to Seats of Rs. 7 and Rs. 5 exclusively.

Those who cannot afford to spend Rs. 7 or Rs. 5 have to take their chance. Tickets are issued to them just half an hour before the performance. Naturally a crowd collects at the gates and there is a rush at the booking window. It seems that the management want the cultured and decent public which is attracted by such performances to behave as a mob. Ladies who are not accompanied by gentlemen who can push through the crowd to the window have to go away in disgust.

RAJEN BABU'S HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY

"Searchlight" Urges His Transfer From Hazaribagh To Patna For Better Facilities

Writing on Babu Rajendra Prasad's health, the "Searchlight" writes:—

The deepest anxiety prevails over the continued and now serious illness of Babu Rajendra Prasad. We had hoped he was getting better and was on the way to recovery. Unfortunately, facts seem to point in a contrary direction. Behar's undoubted leader, loved and respected in a manner almost unique in this country, is unfortunately seriously indisposed and the fact has to be faced that immediate steps are necessary if more serious developments are to be avoided Babu Rajendra Prasad has been ill continuously for about a month and a half and his condition is one that is bound to cause the gravest concern. Except for brief, indeed much too brief, intervals, he has continued all this time to be seriously unwell and just at present he may be said to have been practically confined to bed. The trouble started with Asthma, which appears to have been of a particularly virulent type, persisting inspite of all efforts and palliatives and reducing him, as it has now done, to a state of prostration.

LACK OF FACILITIES.

Those who are familiar with the kind of attacks he has been liable to for many years will have no difficulty in comprehending his condition in a jail where, with the best of wills on the part of the jail authorities, the requisite facilities for treatment as much as for his comfort and convenience must, in the very nature of things, be lacking. Asthmatic attacks and acute and violent cough have persisted, banishing sleep and rest. On (24th August) night their virulence was so terrible as to have brought on almost a state of suffocation, from which he had slight relief only hours later and that after the best efforts of the jail medical staff. The position now is that he is said to be unable to move about. His weight, which was 131 pounds some time back, is now gone down to 118—a deterioration eloquent of his enervated and debilitated condition. Our anxiety is the greater because of our knowledge of the havoc wrought on his system by the repeated attacks of his chronic trouble developing more than once into Pneumonia. Indeed, we are very much afraid that he carries in his lungs distinct evidence of a pneumonic patch, the nature of which at the present moment is difficult to diagnose in the jail where X'Ray examination is an impossibility.

On the top of it all he is stated to have developed Dysentary whose exhausting effect on his nerves and physical frame generally, already too much impaired as a result of violent and prolonged Asthmatic fits and cough, can be easily imagined. Altogether the state of his health is truly alarming and one that must cause universal concern throughout the province and the country.

MODEL PRISONER

Babu Rajendra Prasad is the last man to ask for concessions, much less for facilities to which as a prisoner he is not entitled. He has been the model of prisoners and life to him is not the invaluable something that must be saved at the sacrifice of principles of a life-time. His life, however, is not his own and the province and the country cannot look aside and witness their most precious asset exposed to the ravages of serious illness within the four walls of a prison-house where neither proper examination nor treatment nor nourishment can be available and at a place where both climatic conditions and the water for drinking are unsuitable for him. It is obvious that the turn his present attack has taken might have been averted, had conditions been different or had the necessary facilities been forthcoming at Hazaribagh. The Jail Staff have without doubt done the best they could alike in the matter of treatment and in ensuring him the requisite comfort and convenience and they are entitled to the gratitude of the procince for the care they are reported to have been taking of this illustrious prisoner of theirs. Behar's greatest and noblest son. If they have not succeeded, it is because of the limitations they could not possibly have surmounted as also because of the fact that Hazaribagh is climatically unsuitable for a man in Babu Rajendra Prasad's condition. Hazaribagh water, because of the large element of iron in it is productive of chronic constipation and is, therefore, particularly unsuitable to a man whose functions have been impaired by illness. What is more, unlike 1930, Babu Rajendra Prasad and his fellow prisoners have had to live in small unventilated cells in which the recently improvised device of holes in the walls for the purposes of cross-ventilation must have, during the recent incessant downpour, only invited the showers inside and made living peculiarly difficult and unhealthy.

NEED FOR TRANSFER

These are, however, matters on which we have no desire to dilate at this stage. The immediate issue is to ensure to Babu Rajendra Prasad, whether he asks for them or not, the indispensable facilities for thorough examination, proper treatment and necessary nourishment. That is only possible if Government for once rise to the occasion and transfer him to the Patna Medical College Hospital where he will have the advantage of the very best medical equipment and attendance available in the pro-

(Continued in Col. 5)

The Latest Portrait of the World's Most Charming Entertainer—

MAURICE CHEVALIER

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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

WEEK-END CRICKET IN BOMBAY

Parsi Gym. Beats Bombay Gym. And Bandra C. C. Knock Up 309 Against Hindu Gym. (B)., G. Richards Making 155 & G. G. Pereira 99

Parsi Gymkhana beat the Bombay Gymkhana.

This was a whole-day fixture, and at the end of the day, the Parsi Gymkhana came off victorious by 5 wickets and 46 runs.

The visitors going in first, scored 155 runs, H. A. Cocks being the top scorer with 32 R. C. Mushet and J. D. S. Muirhead contributed 30 and 23, respectively.

Practically every batsman from the Parsi team scored against the visitors, the highest score being that of D. K. Kapadia who scored 48 runs, and remained undefeated. Nariman, going in first, scored 43 in an attractive innings, while the consistent Havewala scored 32.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SCORES:—

M. Mackinnon (b Vajifdar)	2
J. D. S. Muirhead c Vajifdar (b Jamshedji)	23
R. C. Mushet c Colah (b Kalapesi)	30
R. G. Hapkins c Meherhomji (b Jamshedji)	17
H. W. Horton St. Meherhomji (b Havewala)	11
H. L. Murray (b Havewala)	0
C. L. Dunn (b Jamshedji)	1
G. W. R. Beale c Vajifdar (b Jamshedji)	1
H. A. Cocks (b Vajifdar)	32
R. C. Summerhayes not out	21
J. Mackenzie Mair (b Vajifdar)	4
Byes	6
Leg Byes	3
Total	155

BOWLING:—	R.	W.	O.	M.
H. J. Vajifdar	45	3	17	6
E. S. Mistry	41	—	14	3
R. J. Jamshedji	49	4	21	5
B. K. Kalapesi	2	1	3	2
D. R. Havewala	9	2	8	4

PARSI GYMKHANA.

F. K Nariman c Summerhays (b Mashet)	43
J. A. Dadyseth c Dunn (b Murray	23
S. H. M. Colah c Mackinnon (b Mushet)	16
D. R. Havewalla c Muirhead (b Mushet).	32
H. J. Vajifdar c Beale (b Herton	24
D. K. Kapadia Not out	48
H. N. Contractor Not out	13
B. K. Kalapesi did not Bat	
K. R. Meherhonji did not Bat	
R. J. D. Jamshedji did not Bat	
E. S. Mistry did not Bat	
Leg byes	2
Total for 5 wickets	201

BOWLING:—

	R.	W.	O.	M.
R. C. Mushet	84	3	14	—
H. L. Murray	65	1	13	2
J. D. S Muirhead	12	—	4	—
H. W. Horton	27	1	2	—
R. G. Hapkins	11	—	2	—

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. THANA C. C.

The Home side going in first scored 249 runs for the loss of 5 wickets Kadri contributing 76, not out, and Hakim 62, not out.

The visitors made a poor effort and were all out for 144 runs. Their only two batsmen did well, Patel scoring 49 and Albert 43.

Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA

A A Fyzee c Thimaye Shete	26
M Ellan c B Mehta Bhave	14
E A Merchant Bouled Shete	18
M A Sheriff c Albert Shete	6
T T Barodawala c Mehta Shete	31
S M Kadri not out	76
A A Hakim not out	62
A Fateh, A G Kazi, M Shaffi and E Dharamsey did not bat.	
Byes	12
Leg	5
Total for 5 wickets	249

BOWLERS

	O	M	R	W
Albert	11	3	22	—
G B Patel	6	2	14	—
Bhave	11	1	38	1
Shete	15	1	68	4
Pearson	6	2	30	—

THANA C. C.

A Khairaz c M A Sheriff	21
Shete c Kazi M A Sheriff	5
Pearson Bowled A J Kazi	0
Dalaya c A A A Fyzee	
A J Kazi	10
Thimaya Bowled M A Sheriff	0
Bhave c Kadri M A Sheriff	2
Chatge c Ellam M A Sheriff	8
Mehta B M A Sheriff	0
Patel B M Shaffi	49
Albert c Ellam A A Hakim	43
Tipnis not out	1
Byes	1
Total	144

BOWLERS

	O	M	R	W
A A Hakim	9	—	40	1
A G Kazi	13	2	47	2
M A Sheriff	10	3	31	6
M Shaffi	4	1	24	1

BARONET C. C. VS. HINDU GYM. (A).

C N Mehta run out	17
M Bhagwandas b Gai	3
L P Jai c Irani b Gai	79
V M Merchant c Dubash b Dhondi	23
P J Chury c Pavri b Dhondi	48
S K Pawaskar c M Kapadia b Dhondi	19
S S Dongre c and b Gai	5
R J Gharat not out	31
N.P. Kesari, D D Hindlekar and C M Rana did not bat	
Byes	10
Total	235

BOWLERS.

	Ovs.	Mds.	Rns.	Wks
J F Havewala	12	2	42	—
E Gai	15	—	62	3
M Kapadia	2	—	16	—
Nariman	7	—	43	—
Dhondi	12.4	1	62	3

BARONETS C. C.

Pavri l.b.w. Kesari	17
Dadachanji c. Pawaskar b Bhagwandas	3
K K Irani b C N Mehta	0
J H Wadia b Rana	16
S B Nagporewala c Gharat b Rana	16
G H Havewala b Merchant	7
P Dhondi c Pawasker b Kesari	0
F K Nariman c Pawasker b Gharat	2
M Kapadia c Bhagwandas b Kesari	2
G B Gai not out	1
Bhimji not out	1
Byes	5
Leg Byes	1
No balls	3
Total	74

BOWLERS.

	Ovs.	Mds.	Rns.	Wks
V M Merchant	6	2	7	1
Kesari	11	7	6	3
C N Mehta	6	3	4	1
Bhagwandas	7	3	12	1
C M Rana	13	1	31	2
R J Gharat	3	1	5	1

HINDU GYM. (B) VS. BANDRA C.C.

The scores are as under:—

BANDRA C. C.

E G Pereira c Dr. Kothare b Gawanker	99
P Gonsalves b Jobanputra	5
H M Merchant c Doshi b Gangnaik	6
G Richards self out b Dr. Kothare	155
A C Pereira b Dr. Kothare	0
W J Fernandes did not bat	—
E Fernandes b Jobanvutra	11
A Dyer not out	6
C Phillips, H M Lopes and R D'Souza did not bat	
Byes	22
Leg Byes	3
No balls	2
Total	309

BOWLERS.

	Ovs.	Mds.	Rns.	Wks
Gawanker	10	3	44	1
Dr. Kothare	13	1	61	2
Gangnaik	18	2	82	1
Doshi	8	1	46	—
Jobanputra	6	—	22	2
Shah	2	—	28	—

HINDU GYMKHANA (B)

The scorse are as under:—

G.S. Rao b E.G. Pereira	28
G.M. Jamindar b R. D'Souza	2
S.V. Gangnaik c Gonsalves (b A. Dyer)	2
H.H. Doshi c Lopes (b A. Dyer)	3
W.S. Kothare b E. Fernandes	27
S.R. Desai b E.G. Pereira	3
K.H. Jobanputra b E. Fernandes	4
S.V. Gangally b E. G. Pereira	4
G.B. Gawankar self out (b A. Dyer	47
B.K. Shah not out	36
D. Deochand not out	13
Byes	15
Total	154

Bowlers:—

	R.	W.
R. D'Souza	25	1
A. Dyer	36	3
Lopes	23	—
E. Fernandes	29	2
E.G. Pereira	45	3
Richards	6	—
A.C. Pereira	4	—

SATURDAY'S MATCHES

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. B.B. & C.I. Rly. C.C.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

The scorse are as under:—

C.N. Mehta (capt.) l.b.w. (b J. Havewala)	23
S.P. Kapadia l.b.w. (b J. Havewalla)	25
P.B. Tembulkar c Havewala (b C.M. Rana)	0
S.S. Dongre c P. Vithal (b K.G. Pardeshi)	62
R.R. Wadkar not out	38
Dr. Gurthu, N.P. Kesari, S. N. Mehta, P.C. Dholakia and R.K Deshpande (did not bat)	
Byes	12
Leg byes	5
Wide balls	1
Total	166

Bowlers:—

	O.	M.	R	W.
J. Havewala	15	3	43	2
S.S. Gore	6	—	35	—
C.M. Rana	10	—	30	1
D. Havewala	8	—	20	—
K.G. Pardeshi	7	1	14	1

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. B.B. & C.I. Rly. C.C.

B.B. and C.I. Rly.

The scores are as under:—

D. Gonsalves c S.P. Kapadia (b S.N. Mehta)	25
S.S. Gore b S.N. Mehta	9
D. Havewala c C.N. Mehta (b R.R. Wadkar)	83
P. Vithal not out	16
K.G. Pardeshi not out	9
H.A. Mahale, Jam. D. Antia C.M. Rana, J. Havewala. V.P. Date and G.R. Vasantrao (did not bat).	
Byes	4
Leg byes	6
Total (for 3 wickets)	143

Bowlers:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dr. Gurthu	4	—	19	—
S.N. Mehta	6	—	19	2
R.K. Deshpande	4	—	28	—
R.R. Wadkar	6	—	43	1
C.N. Mehta	4	1	24	—

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The scorse are as under:—

A.A.A. Fyzee c Kapadia (b Kapadia)	32
S.M. Kadri not out	61
M. Shafi c Merchant (b Merchant)	9
M. Ali c Nariman (b Shaligram)	32
Barodawala not out	19
Ali Rajab Ali, H. Khairaz, Ali Merchant, Ismail Kasum, Md. Hussein and Kazi (did not bat).	
Byes	8
Total	161

Bowlers:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Merchant	14	1	30	1
Nariman	5	—	26	—
Kapadia	14	2	54	1
Kitganji	7	1	22	—
Shaligram	2	—	9	1
Fazdar	4	1	11	—

SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

The scores are as under:—

Nariman c Kassam	18
Dalal c Merchant	5
V.M. Merchant l.b.w.	0
A.A. Hirji c Kadri	6
Shaligram b	1
M.G. Kapadia b	0
A.M. Idganji not out	11
Moghe not out	11
M.I. Lalji, L.D. Telang and A.C. Fozdar (did not bat)	
Byes	8
Total	66

Bowlers:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Khairaz	14	4	31	4
Md. Hussein	13	7	13	2
Shafi	3	1	4	—
Ismail	3	—	10	—

PARSI GYMKHANA vs. IMPERIAL BANK.

IMPERIAL BANK

The scores are as under:—

F.J. Badshah run out	24
F.S. Pavri b Contractor	1
L.P. Jai c Meherhomji (b Mistry)	104
D.G. Vyavaharkar c Meherhomji (b Mistry)	21
K.R. Poudwal not out	25
K.S. Rane not out	1
B. K. Kalapesi	
N. D. Cooper, V.V. Vyavaharkar, P. Henriques and G.H. Cobb (did not bat)	
Total	176

Bowlers:—

	R.	W.	O.	M.
H.N. Contractor	14	1	4	1
E.S. Mistry	84	2	16	1
L.R. Irani	57	—	17	2
F.F. Vakharia	21	—	5	—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

The scores are as under:—

D.P. Tata rhn ont	18
J.H. Dadyseth b Henriques	25
S.H.M. Colah run out	16
J.D. Conana c Kalapesi (b Cooper)	22
H.N. Contractor c Kalapesi (b Rane)	13
L.R. Irani not out	23
K.R. Meherhomjee not out	4
B. J. Spencer, E. S. Mistry. F.F. Vakharia and A. C. Suntoke (did not bat).	
Byes	4
Leg byes	1
Total	126

Bowlers:—

	R.	W.	O.	M.
Vyavaharkar	61	—	11	2
Kalapesi	18	—	4	1
P. Henriques	20	1	6	1
N.D. Cooper	13	1	4	—
K.S. Rane	9	1	4	—

LONDON'S FIRST WOMEN DETECTIVES

Tribute Goes To Lord Byng Who Broke Down Popular Prejudice By Appointing Women Crime Experts To Unmask Female Transgressors Of Law

(By air Mail)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

London has now its women detectives.

It is announced that three women have been appointed to the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard.

These women, all members of the uniformed branch of the Police Force, have worked in plain clothes since June last year. Now, it is stated that their usefulness has been thoroughly proved in cases where men would find themselves handi-capped.

FIGHTING PREJUDICE

With these appointments, it can be said that after many years of hard work fighting against strong prejudice the women's police section at Scotland Yard have won through to well-deserved recognition.

It can also be regarded as one of the greatest advances that women police have yet made in this country.

For many years there was a strong feeling against women being appointed to police forces, and for a long time even Scotland Yard could be said only to have merely tolerated their presence.

The idea that they would ever become detectives would have been laughed to scorn under the old regime.

THE FIRST MOVE

Lord Byng, however, made the first move to break down some of the prejudice when he was Metropolitan Police Commissioner and he appointed Miss Dorothy Peto to take charge of the women's section and reorganise it.

These new appointments, therefore, may be regarded as an undoubted tribute to Miss Peto's enthusiasm and assiduity.

In the police circles there has always been a genuine feeling among some that women were not either physically or temperamentally fitted for police duties.

PROBATIONARY PERIOD

The probationary period which the three new women officers have been undergoing as detectives at Vine Street and Marlborough Street—two of London's most important police stations—has proved otherwise.

The experiment was carefully watched by the authorities at the Yard, and it was found that the women proved themselves extremely useful and could be employed with success on almost every type of criminal detection.

Their success has definitely exploded one theory, for long regarded as an established fact, that women would never talk to women police as they do to men.

EINSTEIN AMUSED AT NAZI SPITEFULNESS

"The Jews Are Watching You", is the title of a new German book, and beneath one of its illustrations, a portrait of Einstein, the caption reads, "Ungehangt"—in English, "Not Yet Hanged."

A correspondent of "Le Peuple" (Brussels) spent an hour with Einstein the other day at Coq-sur-Mer, and he tells us:

"Such things make the great savant laugh like a boy. But a shadow soon dulls his eyes and those of his wife. They think of their daughter, still in Berlin, and of dear friends who are threatened with reprisals if Einstein talks too much."

AIRMAN BURNT TO DEATH

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

The world lost one of the foremost airmen in the disaster. Marquis De Pinedo started a long-prepared flight to Baghdad to break the long-distance record.

Owing to weight, the petrol machine failed to rise and burst into flames. The party who came to bid farewell, fled before the writhing inferno, De Pinedo being burnt to death.

EXECUTION ON A STAMP

HELSINGFORS, (By Mail.)

In commemoration of the 15 anniversary of the shooting of 26 Bolshevik Commissars at Baku by Russian white guards in 1917, the Commissariat for postal communications has, it is reported here, decided to issue a special postage stamp.

For the COLD YOU HAVE or the COLD YOU wish to AVOID

On your handkerchief

Colds are caused by disease germs breathed into the respiratory tract at a time when the victim is "below par", and lacks the vitality to resist them. The inhaling of the antiseptic vapour VAPEX, at the first onset of a cold, cleanses the mucous membrane of the breathing passages and thus attacks the Cold at its source. Breathe your Cold away VAPEX is pleasant and refreshing so much so that many people make a daily habit of putting a drop on their handkerchiefs. VAPEX is economical, too, because a drop placed on the handkerchief in the morning, or the pillows at night, gives many hours of protection or relief.

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FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERING HUMANITY.

Buyers in India and Burmah of DR. FAIVRE'S CACHETS (the world famous French pain relievers without Aspirin, morphia or other dangerous drugs) are warned against the purchase of tubes or boxes not bearing the maker's "Caution Label" without our name and trademark thereon, as Sole Agents and accredited importers.

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(2) DR. FAIVRE'S CACHETS for India and other tropical regions are prepared by the makers with the special care and scientific skill necessary to preserve them indefinitely under all conditions in the Indian climate.

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(4) DR. FAIVRE'S CACHETS as supplied to us by the makers with the "Caution label" CAN ABSOLUTELY BE GUARANTEED as FRESH, GOOD, and GENUINE for India.

(5) DR. FAIVRE'S CACHETS in the special manufacture and packing for India are sold now by our accredited dealers with our red "Temporary Reduction band". The reduction has been effected merely to convince the majority of their great efficacy and superiority over kindred preparations.

PARAGON PRODUCTS (French Drugs) CO.

Ballard Estate, Fort, BOMBAY.

TWO GOALS SCORED IN A MINUTE AT OLDHAM

Match Between Birmingham And Everton Ends In Draw, While At Stamford Bridge Chelsea Beats Wolverhampton By 5 Goals To 2

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Thirty thousand spectators watched the match between Birmingham and Everton. Cupholders were unlucky being robbed of a point.

Dean opened account for the visitors within half a minute of the commencement, but subsequently, Birmingham ran their opponents off their feet. Towards the interval, Everton made rapier-like thrusts and Dean scored.

Haywood for Birmingham reduced the lead, and at the interval, visitors were leading by 2 goals to one. The game was more scientific on resumption, and Grosvenor scoring for home team, the match ended in a draw.

CHELSEA SCORE.

Forty thousand were present at Stamford Bridge to see Chelsea beat Wolverhampton by 5 goals to 2. Oakton put the first goal for Chelsea, and Mills and Gallachar added two more before the interval. Nelson netting for Wolverhampton, the scoreboard showed 3-1 at half-time.

On change-over Chelsea combined cleverly, and Gallacher with a fast low-shot, eight minutes after the resumption, increased the lead. Another goal came through Mills, and Hartill netting for visitors completed the tally.

FAST GAME.

Attendance numbered 35,000 at Liverpool. Sheffield United opened through Spooner very soon, but the English equalised from Hodgson's pass. Before the interval however, Hodgson scoring at the interval of two minutes gave his side a lead of 3-1 at half-time. The fast pace of the [illegible] in the second half and the Home forward made incessant attacks but Liverpool could not add to their score. Dunne, however, sent the ball into the goal, when it was 10 minutes for the whistle.

PENALTY FOR FOUL.

45,000 paid at Tottenham. Villa backs were at fault, and Nibloe was penalised for foul. O'Callaghen took a freekick from 30 yards and beat the goalie with a direct shot. When it was five minutes for the interval, Blair handled the ball in the penalty area and Evans scored from the spot.

The standard of football improved in the latter half, and Waring netted from Houston's pass and Astley equalised. Towards the end, Blair miskicked and Hunt did not fail to avail of the opportunity, and this gave Spurs victory. It was a magnificent achievement for Brentford in the first London Derby of the season.

HOME TEAM SCORES.

West Ham had better exchanges at the opening. After quarter of an hour's play, Fletcher's freekick was snapped up by Holliday and Brentford got their first goal. Holliday scored the next goal as well shortly afterwards, and Brentford was getting more and more dangerous. At half-time, they led three-nil, Hopkins being responsible for the third goal. Hammers improved on resumption, and their half-backs were strong. Wilson was able to reduce the lead, but after 20 minutes, Hopkins scored the fourth goal for the home team.

THRILL AT OLDHAM.

At Oldham the crowd was thrilled by two goals scored in a minute. Gray scored with a header for the Home team from the centre by Pears, but immediately after, Glover equalised.

The second half was goalless in this match. Bolton gave a bright display, and Plymouth Argyle were generally slow. Bolton scored through Hughes and Westwood, and led two-nil at the interval. Teams changing sides, Plymouth improved, but they were unable to beat the strong defence of Bolton.

CULTURES OF PRE-HISTORIC MAN

Materials Collected In South India

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

Students interested in bygone cultures of prehistoric man, will be glad to learn that the Trustees of the Indian Muscum, Calcutta, have recently euriched their collections of prehistoric stone and implements by purchasing a fine collection made by Major R. S. Wauchope, an officer of the Survey of India. Since the existing collection of these primitive artifacts of man was presented to the Museum by Brucefoote and other eminent geologists no additional collection has rached the Indian Muscum during the last 20 yyars.

Major Wauchope who was employed for a number of years in the States of Hyderabad and Mysore as well as in Madras Presidency, it is said, took every opportunity in examining all sights of prehistoric interest and collected stone and iron impliments often at a great sacrifice of money and personal comforts.

OLDEST SPECIMEN

The oldest specimen of the collection purchased by the Indian Museum are the palliloliths from two sights in the Godavari basin in north Hyderabad. The next in order comes the neoliths which exhibit a variety of shapes and are much polished in form. They were collected at various sights in the Tungabhadra basin in the Jadavis, Yellagiris and other hills forming a part of the southern portion of the Eastern Ghahts in the Bellari, Salem and Arcot districts of Madras Presidency. The last of the series are the iron swords and chesils and axies found by the Major in the excavation of the prehistoric graves in tht Bangalore and Salem districts of Mysore.

The whole collection number about 300 objects and illustrate the variety and richness of materials left by prehistoric man in the regions of southern India that still await the careful investigator of bygone cultures.—A. P.

HARMSWORTH TROPHY RACE

Garwood's Miss America Ten Wins In First Contest

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MICHIGAN, Sept. 3.

Garwood's Miss America Ten won the first of the three races for Harmsworth Trophy, beating Britisher Scott Paines' Miss Britain Third 3 miles. Just before the start, the last minute entrant Dodge's Delphin Five caught fire and did not participate in the races. The Pilot was not hurt.

Woods average speed for the course of 35 knots was 82.493 knots, Paines 78.449 knots.

Wood led by 3/4 of a mile at the end of the first lap of seven knots, two miles at the end of the second, 2-1/2 at the end of the third and the same in the fourth.

It was a David-Goliath battle as Miss America's four Packard engines developed 7,000 horsepower, as compared to 1,300 horsepower of the single Napier Schneider Trophy engine of Miss Britain.

The second race be held on Monday and third, if necessary, on Tuesday.

VAN WIE BEATS HELEN HICKS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

EXMOOR, Sept. 3.

At the Exmoor Country Club, Highland Park, Illinois, Van Wie won the American Golf Championship beating Helen Hicks 4 and 3 in 36 holes final.

Wind troubled the players. Hicks was 2 up at the end of the morning round after being 4 up.

Hicks drove splendidly and was deadly with irons but Van Wie rallied and won the match through amazing putting, once holing a fifteen yard putt.

A NEWSPAPER WITHOUT WORDS

BILBAO, (By Mail)

A weekly newspaper has caused a sensation by appearing entirely without words this week. It contains a few caricatures and the rest of the eight pages are blank.

A law of public order was introduced last week by which proofs of every newspaper have to be submitted to the authorities an hour before publication.—Reuter.

"TOOTH-OSAURUS"

Skull Of Prehistoric Animal Found

LISBON. (By Mail).

The skull of a hitherto unknown prehistoric animal has been discovered at Ovieto during excavations.

There are still seven teeth in its jaws. They are five inches long and three inches in breadth.—Reuter.

"POLITE" DACOITS!

Promise To Spend Booty In Country's Cause

BARISAL, Aug. 27.

A dacoity took place in the house of Kedarnath Guha, of Bagdha, Gournadi, in which, it is alleged, a sum of Rs. 728 was taken away in cash and ornaments. It is reported that the wife of Babu Kedarnath stated before the police that three youths entered the house, while several others remained outside. They carried electric torches, had their faces painted, spoke chaste Bengali and were polite in leading with the female members of the household who were made to part with their ornaments. She also stated that, while they were leaving the house, one of them said, "Mother do not be sad. The money will be used in the country's cause". Several school boys have been arrested on suspicion.

ONE MORE DACOITY.

Another dacoity was committed at Rupatali within three miles from Barisal town, in the house of Babu Jitendra Mohon Biswas, a rich merchant. The dacoits, about 20 in number, armed with deadly weapons, entered the house by breaking open the door, tortured the old mother of Babu Jitendra Mohan went on looting for two hours and escaped with a booty of about Rs. 1,000. They took away everything they could lay their hands on, from gold to rice, and scattered rice up to a long distance. Several local men have been arrested on suspicion in this connection.—A. P.

TROUBLE OVER SUBSCRIPTIONS

Millowners Give Notice To Union To Stop Collections

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 2.

A dispute has arisen between the Millowners Association and the Labour Union regarding the collection of subscription of members of the Labour Union.

It appears that under the award given by Mahatma Gandhi and the late Sheth Mangaldas as arbitrators in November, 1928 the mills have been collecting subscriptions from the members of the Labour Union from the wages of workers and sending monthly cheques to the Labour Union amounting to about Rs. 15,000.

SIX MONTHS' TRIAL.

According to the terms of the award, the Mills were to give trial to this system for at least six months after which the award was to be revised, if any party so desired. The Mill-owner's Association pressed for a revision of the award and the question was referred to arbitration in March, 1930, but it had been kept pending all along owing to the pre-occupations of Gandhiji.

The matter was referred to Gandhiji when he was here in July, but was not considered owing to his arrest.

NOTICE GIVEN.

The Mill-owner's Association has again pressed for the consideration of the question and it is understood that notice has been given to the Labour Union, to stop the collection of subscription within a month. If the arbitration proceedings are still furtrer delayed, it is learned that the Mill-owners will greatly resent the present system of collecting the subscription from the Labour Union by them, whereby serious disputes may arise in mills.

The local mills are reported to be experiencing the trade depression with an alarming increase in stocks.

On enquiries it is learnt that after Diwali several mills will close down if situation does not improve.—A. P.

"SUDDHI" IN GAUHATI

GAUHATI, Aug. 27.

A "suddhi" (purification) ceremony was performed on August 23 at Rangapara, in Darrang district, under the auspices of the Gauhati Hindu Sabha, when Nagalingam, a Madrasi Brahmin who had become a convert to Islam a few years ago, was taken back to the Hindu fold. Babu Jyotish Chandra Ganguli acted as the priest. After the ceremony, those present including Babu Jatindra Chandra Maitra, a pleader of Tezpur, and Babu Upendra Nath Sen, a pleader of Gauhati, and several other caste Hindus, were served with sweets by the reclaimed. It is understood that the ceremony is the first of its kind in the locality.—A. P.

HAMMOND COMPLETES 3,000 FOR SEASON

Doctor Advises Clark Not To Accept Invitation To Play For Scarborough Festival In View Of His Indian Tour

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

At Leyton, the pitch was fast and true. Essex who won the toss, opened batting, but lost Leonard Crawley, when the scoreboard showed 14 runs only.

Thereafter, Cutmore and Taylor added 96 runs in 65 minutes. Taylor was excellent at the crease and scored 37. With Cutmore, he added 51 runs in an hour and ten minutes.

Wolley who scored mainly on the legside put on 55 in an hour and 25 minutes. Once he sixered the ball out of the ground. His chief hits included two overboundaries and three fours.

FAST SCORING.

Hammond when he had scored 49 completed his 3,000 for the season, which is the first in his career. With Ames he scored so fast that 108 runs were added to the total within an hour.

Before Hammond was out to a magnificent lowdown catch by Grant at midon off Achong, he had given a chance at 89, otherwise, he played a faultless innings. He was at the crease for 2 hours and 40 minutes and hit 16 fours.

Sutcliffe who scored 107 for Yorks stayed at the wicket for 10 minutes under three hours. Nine times he reached the ropes, and once, he scored over boundary. Mitchell gave an exhibition of vigorous batting, especially fine driving.

Clark has been advised by doctor not to accept invitation to play for the Scarborough festival. He is taking complete rest in view of his Indian tour.

RUGBY MATCHES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The following are the results of Rugby matches played under Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Barrow 9; Leeds 7.
Bradford Northern 17; Castleford 14.
Bramley 6; Keighley 5.
Broughton 8; Warrington 14.
Dewsbury 11; Hull 11.
Featherstone 9; Halifax 19.
Huddersfield 8; Wakefield 19.
Hull Kingston Rovers 0; Australians 20.
Hunslet 21; Batley 13.
Rochdale 6; Oldham 15.
Swinton 5; St. Helens Recreation 0.
Widnes 12; St. Helens 4.
Wigan 43; London Highfield 11.
York 5; Salford 30.

LET US DANCE TO SEASIDE

HELSINGFORS, (By Mail)

Special coaches adapted for dancing have now been attached to all trains travelling to seaside resorts in Latvia.

The American Railway authorities started similar service of "dancing trains" on November 20 last year.—Reuter.

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Suwa Maru	10700	4 Oct
Fushimi Maru	11000	17 Oct

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Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	13 Sep.
Haruna Maru	10500	27 Sept.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.
Chichibu Maru	17000	4 Oc.

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Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1939

SWADESHI CAN WIN

Really vigorous Swadeshi propaganda has so long been conspicuous by its absence in Bombay City, as in most other parts of the country, that it is a great relief to find that the Bombay Swadeshi League is inaugurating to-day a Swadeshi Festival which is to last for a whole week. It is much to be hoped that the Festival will not turn out to be a mere spurt but will mark the beginning of a sustained and well-planned programme of propaganda and will incidentally present to the country the example which it urgently needs.

An intensive Swadeshi campaign is the supreme need of the hour. Civil Disobedience having failed to achieve its main object and being now all but dead, earnest workers are casting about to find an effective substitute. The well-known Constructive Programme of the Congress suggests itself readily as such. It has been well tried and found to be effective, if earnestly pursued, and is also the one that Gandhiji has himself commended to the vast bulk of the country. And the most effective item in the Constructive Programme is Swadeshi

VIRTUES OF SWADESHI.

It is superfluous to dilate on the virtues of Swadeshi. But we cannot emphasise the point too often that no other single item in any programme, constructive or militant, will be more fruitful than Swadeshi, and no programme can be at all effective unless it includes Swadeshi. Civil Disobedience itself, to the extent it succeeded in 1930 and for some time later, achieved less by awakening the conscience of the adversary, as expected by Mahatma Gandhi, than by stirring the hearts of millions of the people to do their bit in constructive work like Swadeshi.

The result was phenomenal. For one man do offer Civil Disobedience there were a thousand to promote Swadeshi at any cost. Numerous factories large and small sprang up over the length and breadth of the country. They supplied work to lakhs of unemployed men and many new industries were brought into existence and old ones expanded, as was demonstrated by the innumerable Swadeshi articles displayed at various exhibitions. The economic and political value of Swadeshi was proved beyond a shadow of doubt.

NEED GREATER NOW.

Owing to the continuance of world depression and other causes the need for another intensive Swadeshi campaign is much greater now. It is not known to many that during the set-back in 1932-33 the import of piece-goods, for example, increased from nearly 15 crores to 22 crores of rupees, the imports from England increasing by 4.2 crores and those from Japan by 2.4 crores. The forthcoming negotiations with the representatives of these two countries do not seem likely to improve the position from the Indian point of view.

Many Indian mill-owners are satisfied if their personal interests are safeguarded. They are not, it seems, particularly anxious to promote the people's ideal of complete self-sufficiency in respect of cloth. There is, therefore, a risk of their tacitly supporting the scheme of foreign countries dividing the Indian textile market with them. It is for the people to accept no compromise in this case. While all the instruments of production are available here in abundance and while millions of people are unemployed, it is scandalous for Indians to depend upon foreign countries for cloth to any extent. Without needing any longer the artificial stimulus of Civil Disobedience, the people should resume their intensive campaign for Swadeshi cloth and see to it that they do not stop so long as a yard of foreign stuff is imported.

RELIANCE ON KHADDAR.

Whatever may the practicability of Gandhiji's dictum that Khaddar can even by itself clothe the whole of India, it can be safely laid down that Swadeshi cloth, including both mill-made and handmade, can easily meet our requirements. It should be admitted, however, that in the production of the extra cloth that is now necessary to complete the boycott of foreign cloth far more reliance should be placed on khaddar than on mill cloth. For various reasons, only a few of which we have hinted at, it will not be possible to set up immediately enough new mills to make good the deficit. But it is quite possible to set up thousands of little mills in villages all over the country in the shape of the charkhas as fast as people come forward to buy khaddar.

Unfortunately in the recent Swadeshi propaganda khaddar has not received the special attention it deserves. The mistake needs to be corrected, but it will not be corrected, if earnest and tried Khaddar workers are demobilised in the jails instead of devoting themselves to the organisation of the Khaddar industry. Mahatma Gandhi used to say in 1921 that khaddar alone can win Swaraj. We can say now more convincingly that Swadeshi by itself can win Swaraj.

Let Congress Decide

We do not know by what stretch of imagination to Premier's organ "News-Letter" writes that it was a great "concession" to release Gandhiji, when even the Government of India thought that his health had entered the "danger zone" and they did not want to take the responsibility upon themselves for the ultimate result of Gandhiji's decision to "fast unto death." The paper writes very patronisingly that Gandhiji should devote his time not only for the good of the Harijans, but also for "the political peace of India." If the British Premier had been more honest, there ought to have been perfect peace in India long ago. Gandhiji has always, and all along, exerted himself for peace, and had it not been for his teachings of non-violence we wonder how much real peace there would have been in India at the present time.

It is gratifying to note that Gandhiji is seeing the leaders of Liberal and other parties in the country and consulting them about the future course. Gandhiji may also see some of the Congress leaders, which is more essential for the purpose he has in view. We have no doubt that he is now convinced, from the very poor response to his call for individual civil disobedience, that no good purpose will be served by continuing this movement any further. We need not discuss here whether the country is tired, or the leaders are tired; we are only concerned with the result of his appeal to Indians. In these circumstances, Gandhiji would be well advised in calling a conference of Congressmen, and if possible a regular meeting of the A.I.C.C. to call off the Civil Disobedience movement unconditionally. If this is done, and we have no doubt the A. I. C. C. will readily agree to the withdrawal, the next move will lie with the Government of India, and if they do not take the hint they will place themselves in the wrong.

But we have always held and may emphasise it again now that Congress should act in this matter regardless of what Government may or may not do as a result. We strongly deprecate any more attempts on Gandhiji's part to seek an interview with the Viceroy in the present circumstances. The Viceroy has repeatedly, and almost contemptuously, refused to discuss the political question with Gandhiji. Only a couple of days ago, Sir Harry Haig, who is, no doubt, the chief inspirer of the Viceroy's present policy stated in the Assembly that the Government still adhered to their policy. We see no wisdom or expediency in asking again for an interview. The country has been sufficiently humiliated as it is, and we think there should be no further requests for an interview. If and when Civil Disobedience movement is finally called off, the Viceroy believes that he can usefully discuss the whole situation with the Congress, then it will be time to consider the matter. Gandhiji must refuse to countenance any attempts on the part of his Moderate friends to induce him to make fresh endeavours for an interview. We trust there is no foundation for the report circulated by the Associated Press that he has not entirely "ruled out" the question of a fresh attempt to seek an interview.

Press Views

Work For Congress

We do not know why the Congress should not be functioning openly wedded to a programme which for want of a better name is called constructive programme. Congressmen have to consolidate their influence through the existing institutions including the local self-governing bodies. We do not know why they should not fill these bodies despite the possibility of attack on them as in the case of the Calcutta Corporation. Recent experience has shown that the peasants are ready to be organised. So also the factory workers. The Congress has from time to time attracted thousands to its banners who have shown what an amount of sacrifice they are capable of making. We do not know why the Congress should not be able to command the services of the same if not greater number of workers for service of the kind that has an immense potentiality. We doubt not if a programme is devised there will be no dearth of workers.—"A. B. Patrika."

A Double Failure

Lord Willingdon must be more than human if he could resist the temptation to crow over the progress of his policy which appears to have produced a seeming calm, satisfactory to superficial observers but not likely to deceive trained eyes. To those who are familiar with mass movements in countries similarly situated and the spirit of self-abnegation popularised by Mahatma Gandhi, there is nothing suprising in the course events have taken in India. Nor has the country been so convinced of the sincerity of the British Government's desire to place India firmly on the road to full Dominion Status, as his Excellency is apt to imagine in his less militant moods. The dual policy has been a double failure, in that it has not conciliated the people and is inseparable from the depression through which the country is passing. Repression is directed against the symptoms of a deep-rooted disease, and it proclaims the fact of a false diagnosis.—"Hindustan Times."

A Cruel Joke

Nowhere did the gulf between the points of view of the rulers and the ruled in India appear so clearly and in so tragic a relief as in the passage where referring to the budgetary situation the Viceroy declared that India's position compared favourably with that of any other country. It is a cruel joke to make a comparison between the budgetary position of the Government of India and that of any other country and thence deduce that India's financial position was better. In other countries the national budget is an index to the general financial situation in the country but in India there is no such approximation. On the other hand the Government of India is known to have actually made use of the economic distress in the land for the purpose of improving its own financial position. The factors which contributed to the so-called improvement in the Government's credit during the last year are too well-known to need repetition here.—"Mussalman."

UNIQUE COURT OF JUSTICE

A Hundred Years of The Privy Council

By S. G. VELINKER Esq., Bar-at-Law.

Just one hundred years ago, i.e. on the 14th of August 1833, the Royal assent was given to the statute establishing the last court of appeal for millions of His Majesty's subjects professing hundreds of different religious creeds and obeying even a greater number of laws and usages. All their legal disputes and differences which have baffled the highest tribunals in their respective countries now fall to be decided and composed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the last court of appeal sitting in a quiet room in Whitehall in London.

This Committee is not a Court of Law but only an advisory Board whose duty it is to report to His Majesty their opinion, as a body, and humbly advise him as to the action he should take on an appeal submitted to him. Every such appeal is addressed to "The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council" and is sent to the Judicial Committee for their advice under a general order passed in 1909. The advice so submitted is in the form of a judgment which ends with the words "and we humbly advise, etc."

ONLY ONE JUDGMENT.

It will be observed by those who have perused the judgments of the Privy Council that there is only one judgment and not several judgments (some of which may be dissenting judgments) as is the case in the appeals heard by the Court of Appeal or the House of Lords. Such a judgment of the Privy Council may be the unanimous judgment of the members of the Board hearing the appeal or of the majority. But the judgment speaks with one voice for the reason that it would be most embarrassing to His Majesty to decide for himself what course to adopt in an appeal if his learned and trusted advisers differed in their advice.

Every Privy Councillor owes a duty to the Crown not to disclose the advice he has given to His Majesty. Lord MacMillan says, in the article he has contributed to the London "Times" on this subject "The ancient rule originally prescribed in 1627 for "Assemblys of Council" is rigidly observed that, when the business is carried according to most voices, no publication is afterwards to be made by any man how the particular voices and opinions went."

Apart from the embarrassment that would result from conflicting advice, the advantage of this procedure of the Privy Council is that the authority of its judgment is not impaired by dissentient judgments.

LORD BROUGHAM'S CREDIT

To Lord Brougham is due the credit of initiating the statute establishing the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the first centenary of whose existence falls this year. No tribunal, however eminent or learned and however experienced can be infallible. Many judgments of the

(Continued on Next Page.)

Frankly Speaking

MIDNAPORE TRAGEDY

The murder of the Collector of Midnapore is profoundly disturbing evidence that the Terrorist organisation in Bengal still exists and functions. This tragic incident will shock Indians as much as Englishmen.

Only the other day both the Viceroy and Sir John Anderson were saying that the position in Bengal had improved and that their policy had almost succeeded.

We had our doubts, because we sincerely believe that it is impossible to kill terrorism by the methods employed by Sir John Anderson.

Sir John's experience in Ireland has taught him nothing, except the methods which he has brought into vogue in Bengal, and which have inflicted such great hardship on innocent people.

Midnapore has suffered sorely, and this is only one of a series of outrages that have taken place in the District.

As long as there are young men who are willing to die, surely the Government must realise that it is impossible to conquer so much misdirected zeal by their present methods.

If the Government were wise, they would ask Sir John Anderson to take a well-earned rest.

THE ONLY WAY.

It is a great pity that Austria should be compelled to increase her army by raising an auxiliary force of 8,000 for one year. In the dilapidated state of her finances, it will be a heavy burden.

If the Great Powers had shown a little more firmness, such a step would have been unnecessary, but apparently they are divided.

Mussolini must have a sneaking sympathy for the Nazis and their methods, and his actions are lukewarm.

To stop Nazi depredations, most of the surrounding countries will be compelled to increase their armed forces, and the result will be the contrary to that anticipated.

The only was of preventing such an "armed" state is to compel Germany to behave by all-round pressure.

JOY FOR EUROPE.

The decision of President Roosevelt not to link War Debts with Disarmament, and to discuss the questions independently must have brought joy to European Cabinets.

The British Cabinet is at once preparing to face the new situation. Mr. Roosevelt must now have found that it was difficult to get any more money out of the European countries, since they are all busy spending every available coin on more armaments.

It has now realised, in practice, that the War Debts are a great drag on world prosperity, particularly the United States.

We fail to see, however, why America should forego such a huge amount when the European countries show no anxiety to reduce their armaments.

The American Secretary to the Treasury is hopeful that Great Britain may, as a concession, give more facilities to American trade. We do not know how it is possible to do that, while the Ottawa agreement is in the way.

MAKE THE BEST OF IT

As was to be expected, the Karachi Municipal Bill has passed its third reading in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Its success is a tribute less to its merits than to the strength of the alliance between the official bloc and the nominated and communal groups.

The Bill has undoubtedly several good features but is tainted through and through by the principal of communal representation through separate electorates.

The people of Karachi have now to make the best of the situation using it as a challenge to their nationalism.

The nationalists in every community should combine and bestir themselves at the general elections, realising that organisation and propaganda count for much in any elections.

And after the elections even a small number of earnest nationalist members can by proper organisation counteract the mischievous disintegrating influence of communalists.

NO LONGER "SUB JUDICE"

There is no occasion for Lord Salisbury to remind Lord Willingdon that the Select Committee and Parliament, and not "any representative of the Crown," are the real judges in the constitutional inquiry.

Lord Salisbury objects to the Viceroy's "prejudicial references" to the White Paper, but Lord Willingdon has not made, as indeed he is about the last person to make, any "prejudicial" references to a document which he has so often praised to the skies.

If he objects to the reference to the Viceroy's pious re-enunciation of India's goal of Dominion Status and perfect equality with other Dominions, he has no right to object to it on the plea that the whole question is "sub-judice."

Unless he means that British pledges are nothing better than scraps of paper, the repeated pledge about India's goal is no longer a matter "sub judice". It is binding upon the Select Committee, which will certainly be guilty of bad faith if it fails to implement it.

Readers' Views

WHY RELIGION IS IN BAD ODOUR

From C. L. D.

The letter of your correspondent on the question: "Why Religion Is in Bad Odour," deserves more than a passing consideration in a country like India, where Religion is the cause of a good deal of trouble and is the root-cause of Communalism, that canker which eats into the very vitals of Indian Nationalism.

Like most people, who admit that religion has lost its hold on people in general Zoroastrian attributes the reason of this to every cause but the right one—— the recognition that, the popular religions do not teach the truth on matters of vital importance to the spiritual welfare of people. Zoroastrian deplores that people in the practice of daily life are not as religious as they should be and no longer listen to the behest of religion. Has he ever pondered over the reason of this neglect? To begin with, the educated and the thoughtful all over the world reject the supernaturalism of religion; the morality that religion teaches no longer appeals to these, as it is conditional to the belief in certain fantastic creeds and is based on the blind obedience to a capricious being or beings.

Religion itself is based on exploded myths and fables which were once firmly believed, but which no sensible person any longer believes. This being the case, it is clear that modern men and women, disappointed with the religion of their forebears, are seeking new paths and more sensible guides to lead them onwards. Will they be seriously interested in such conferences as the one recently held at Chicago? I doubt it, because they all harp on the same old story and the same old ideas.

Take Christianity as an example of a great religion, losing its hold on the people. Despite the strenuous efforts of millions of priests, nuns and others interested in its perpetuity, it is steadily and surely losing its hold on people in the West. All brands of Christianity are staging stunts to stimulate emotion and piety, and one can see in their anxiety of doing this everywhere the forlorn hope that a revival of faith may result.

The truth is that everywhere, except in India, people are now disillusioned about religions that put in preposterous claims and depend on the childish credulity of people to flourish. Sensible and thoughtful people do not become immoral, as Zoroastrian thinks, on rejecting superstitions. On the contrary, there must be something very unmoral in the nature of those people who support a creed because it benefits their own personal interest, not because they sincerely believe in it.

A Misplaced Appeal

From a "Son of Mother India"

I have been closely perusing articles contributed by the Special Correspondent of the "Times of India" under the caption "India's Butter Problem". His latest contribution is an appeal "To the Mothers of India" wherein he observes "the problem of undernourishment is a very serious one in this country, not so much on account of the lack of food but on account of unsuitability of it."

"This is a mere half truth. The result drawn by him is a correct one but the genesis, with all respect to the learned contributor, I may venture to submit, is far from being right. It is an economic dilemma that India is, no doubt, a land of plenty with a proverbial poverty. The undernourishment is not on account of the 'unsuitability of the product' but purely on account of the striking poverty of the masses—both educated and uneducated ones.

This is, above all, an appeal misplaced, in itself inasmuch as a vast majority of "The Mothers of India" (for whom it is intended) are quite ignorant of their own language; then what to say of their reading the valuable columns of the "Times of India."

Even those few who are capable of reading, must be managing their kitchen through domestic servants, themselves doing the work of kitchen superintendents at the most. The appeal will, therefore, fail to achieve the very purpose intended for. The situation could effectively be improved by a better economic condition raising the standard of living and not otherwise.

"IMPOSITION ON PUBLIC"

From "J"

"The true preventives of disease are pure blood and a healthy life."—Sir B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S.

"Inoculation is bad sanitation."—Dr. Sir B. Richardson.

The ridiculous and bombastic puff which day after day the "Times of India" gives to plague inoculation with a view to gull the timid, the nervous and the ignorant to permit the vitiating of their pure blood stream with filthy disease pus reminds me of Lincoln's aphorism:—

"You can fool part of the people all of the time; and all of the people part of the time; but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time."

The leaders of the Salvation Army have always from a religious viewpoint looked upon vaccination and inoculation with horor and disgust. At the instance of the Indian authorities the Salvation Army years ago conducted experiments in plague serum and this is what General Bramwell Booth says in a press communique about it:—"The results of our officers' experiments have not encouraged them." I will conclude with a quotation of Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, M.D., J.P. from an article in London "Truth":—

"I view the whole inoculation system—no matter to what disease it is applied—as a scientific error of the grossest description so blind and wilful an error that it constitutes an imposition upon the public. The efficacy of inoculation has never been proved. Its unscientific nature, its uselessness and its danger have been established beyond dispute If health is to be maintained the constitution must be safeguarded by sound sanitary and hygienic conditions but to suppose that disease can be prevented by inoculating the system with the products of disease is as sensible as to invoke the power of Satan to cast out sin."—"Truth."

N. B. Youth Conference

From a "Non-Brahmin."

A sense of disappointment ought to pervade the minds of the N. B. public at the statement of Mr. Mokashi, the all-in-all General Secretary of the Youth Conference. Mr. Bhosle had, in your paper, recently exposed the tactics. (If they may be so-called by this word) of the G. S. The G. S. has not repudiated the facts contained in Mr. Bhosle's letter but has kept mum. He has written to say that the above mentioned conference is going to be held shortly and that he does not find time for what he terms as "Paper-warfare."

It is not a "Paper-Warfare." The Non-Brahmins, are eager to know what is passing behind the curtain. This conference is not the conference of the Working Committee and the G. S. but it is the conference of the Non-Brahmin youths. As such the G. S., Mr. Mokashi, is not entitled to inform the public that Mr. Bhosle, the ex-Vice Chairman of the R. C. has no right to take any interest in the Conference. All N.B. youths, have a right to take interest in this Conference. So Mr. Mokashi is entirely mistaken and he has no right whatever to ask any N. B. youth to discontinue taking part in the Conference.

Mr. Mokashi is silent over the facts given by Mr. Bhosle. But he must either repudiate or nod assent.

Thana Water Scandal

From "A Thanaist."

The mysterious silence observed by the city fathers and chairman of the Thana Municipality regarding the recent water scandal deserves a very strong protest from the public. For five days from 26th to 30th August, the public had been misled by Municipal Batakis that the Pokhrav tank water was not spoiled and it should be taken after boiling as usual, in spite of the water giving out a very pungent decaying odour.

All of a sudden orders were issued through Batakis that "Pokhrav" water was stopped and "Tansa" water would be supplied the next day. One wonders why for five days the public were allowed this (poisonous) water unfit for human consumption? Along with other inconveniences, such as bad roads, bad sanitation, no check on people using gutters as latrines, night-soil-water tanks and waste bins overflowing in the absence of removing vehicles, the Thana public had now to put up with the use of water which was unfit for human consumption.

Sir, is there no remedy? How long are the public to tolerate such municipal affairs?

SIGNIFICANCE OF SWADESHI FESTIVAL

Will Indians Listen To Appeal Of Crying Millions Who Are Dying Of Starvation To Encourage Swadeshi

We have received the following appeal from the Committee of the Bombay Swadeshi League:—

The spirit of Swadeshi is not new to India though it is now becoming increasingly the vogue in other countries. We have seen several revivals of this spirit during the past twenty years, and each time, political causes have contributed to it more than the immediate economic difficulties.

The fact is that, as the political basis of the British domination of India is the economic advantages to be derived for Britain, our own outlook becomes tinged with the political aspect. Hence it is that as often as new political upheavals occur, so often do we feel keenly our economic slavery and we make one more attempt to break the chains that bind us hand and foot.

The Swadeshi dectrine has, in the past few years, come to occupy a more important and permanent position in our Programme, because there has been a tremendous change for the worse in the political situation during these years and the prospect has been becoming gloomier everyday that passes.

SWADESHI APPEAL

The Swadeshi appeal to-day is an appeal by the crying millions who are almost dying of starvation because they can find no employment and have no means to buy the means of subsistence even at the prevailing low prices. It is an agonised prayr for relief from the awful tragedy that stares them.

During the last half century, everyone of our small industries has been dying out. The small artisan has been gradually starved out by the ever-increasing menace of mechanised production from foreign countries. The weaver is finding that he has to fight not only against the cheaper goods from Lancashire and Japan, but also against Indian mills, many of which, however, are not making profits in spite of the high import duties.

Even the little toy-makers have found that their wooden dolls cannot sell in competition with the celluloid and tin dolls. From a maker of these toys, they often become buyers of foreign toys as their children demand the new attractive tinsel ones.

WHY WE NELD SWADESHISM.

If the call of our industries has been pressing in the past, it has become impossible to put off any more now. The imposition of an eighteen pence ratio against the considered views of Indians, and the interests of Lancashire, have conspired to depress our prices far more than has happened elsewhere. Our balance of trade which was about Rs. 60 crores per year, in our favour, has now nearly vanished consequently, while for some months it has even been adverse to us.

We have had to export gold very heavily (to the total of more than Rs. 150 crores) in order to pay our so-called "Home Charges," and other recurring liabilities. This state of things cannot go on indefinitely and we must stop "living on capital." This can only be accomplished by our rducing drastically the consumption of foreign goods of all kinds. We should prefer Indian goods wherever available, and we would have to do without those goods for which there is no substitute.

AN ESSENTIAL DUTY.

It is thus our most important duty to practise national economy. We must concerve every rupee, every anna and even every pie which we spend, and utilise them in buying things Indian. Everyone of us while buying an article must ask himself or herself the question "this is a foreign article. In buying this, am I not snatching a scanty meal from the mouth of one poor Indian?", or "This article is made in India. Buying this, would I not be indirectly feeding one hungry mouth in India?"

When the average income of the nation is less than Rs. 6 per month, how big will even an anna appear in comparison? Like the quality of mercy", Swadeshi blesses both the buyer and the seller.

"BUY INDIAN" CAMPAIGNS.

In other countries which enjoy political and economic freedom, there is intense propaganda carried on for the spread of Swadeshi. Tariff walls are supported by a nation-wide appeal to make them more effective by enforcing the rigorous boycott of foreign articles wherever possible.

In India unfortunately any intensive effort towards the enforcement of Swadeshi doctrine is nearly a crime and those who attempt to spread it or preach the "Buy Indian" doctrine often become subject to the unwelcome attentions of the authorities.

But we have to face such conditions, and we have to make our way through them in the sacred cause of the suffering masses. "Buy Indian" Leagues have been working in several parts of India now, in various forms and under various names, but what we have aaccomplished has not been enough, and there is much to be done yet.

CONCRETE INSTANCES

We give below some typical articles where Swadesni can be easily practised:—

Value of Import in Lakhs of Rupees.

		1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
(1)	Cotton piecegoods	25.25	19,15	26,83
(2)	Sugar	10.96	6.16	4.23
(3)	Chemicals and Drugs	4.69	4,80	4,90
(4)	Silk, raw and manufactured	2,99	2,74	4.33
(5)	Provision & oilman stores	4.88	3,41	2,93
(6)	Paper, Stationary	3.68	3,18	3.59
(7)	Liquors	3.32	2,27	2,20
(8)	Wool and woollens	2,31	1.62	2,96
(9)	Motor-cars	3.99	2,14	1,70
(10)	Apparel & hosiery	2.87	1,95	2,02
(11)	Spices	2.54	2,08	1,72
(12)	Glass and Glassware	1,65	1,22	1,02
(13)	Tobacco & Cigarettes	1,51	94	97
(14)	Paints and colours	1,12	87	92
(15)	Soap	1.12	88	83
(16)	Toilet requisites	53	48	58
(16)	Toilet requisites	49	37	57

It will be seen that we have lost considerable ground in Swadeshism during the last year. The gold exports, of course, have been primarily responsible for this state of things, as they have lulled us into a sense of false security, and almost induced us to buy foreign goods, though we could not afford them. The worst case has been piecegoods where "dumping" has been practised both by Japan with her cheap yen and by Lancashire with the effective and powerful preference granted by our Assembly.

KAMAL-DAL.

The Bombay Swadeshi League, which has been started for the promotion of the Swadeshi spirit, has organised the Kamal-Dal of Lotus worshippers. The lotus represents the dreams and hopes of generations past, and is closely associated with Laksmi, the Goddess of Wealth.

It is the duty of every member of the Dal to do all things possible to revive and strengthen Indian Industry. A member is pledged to use, buy and sell only Swadeshi articles except when unavoidable.

We appeal to every man and woman, boy woman boy and girl to join the Kamal-Dal. and induce others to join it; because every new member will probably save for the nation about three rupees which he is now spending on foreign articles. The success of the organization will be a test of our capacity to preserve self-respect, and of our fitness for progress in other spheres of life.

SWADESHI IN HOME

The Bombay Swadeshi League has organised an exhibition of Swadeshi article in daily use, and this has been located in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall where the articles will be arranged in an artistic and attractive manner, just as they would be in an Indian home.

We would invite the general public to see these exhibits and realise for themselves in how many articles, both cheap and costly, they can practise Swadeshi. They will realise how thoughtlessly they have been spending money on foreign goods, being unaware of the Indian varieties, and substitutes often cheaper, usually more lasting and always more satisfactory.

SWADESHI BAZAAR

In connection with the Exhibition, the League is running a bazaar where many of the articles used there and several other Swadeshi goods will be available for sale. A visit to the bazaar will convince you that we can produce many articles of excellent quality and attractive finish, and that, if the public generally patronise these industries they are capable of producing finer and better things at cheaper prices than foreign goods. Both buyer and producer stand to benefit by such sympathetic co-operation.

TO OUR SISTERS

We appeal to our sisters to practice Swadeshi and to spread the Swadeshi cult wherever and whenever possible. They have ample leisure for the work and immense opportunities of doing so. Let each sister make it a point to be glad fully in Swadeshi, to use only Swadeshi vessels and to abjure all foreign articles. Let her remember that when she desires it, her whole family will go Swadeshi mad. Let her attitude to Swadeshi be all-forgiving and overflowing with loving partiality blind to its defacts but keen to appplaud its merits.

TO THE STUDENTS

Our appeal is particularly to the students for they are the citizens of to-morrow. Those of us who are older still remember the fire that glowed in our breasts when the Swadeshi movement started in 1904, and we recall the fervour with which we spread the gospel and put it into practice. Our appeal to students is, to try their level best to practise, preach and popularise Swadeshi. They should make Swadeshi their "Mantra" to be their guide every moment of their life and in every branch of their activities.

TO EVERY INDIAN

We would appeal to every Indian to do his best, however little it may be and however humble his position may be, to popularise Swadeshi and to advance the cause. Being a nation which does not enjoy the benefits of self-government, we have to depend on our own efforts to promote and preserve our industries. What protection and subsidies do in other countries has to be achieved by the Swadeshi spirit in our land.

If we so will it, our Swadeshi sentiment can act as a far more effective promoter of Indian industries than any official protection or subsidies. Let Swadeshi be their watchword and let them feel that the call of the Motherland can be answered in various ways and that Swadeshi helps ourselves, our countrymen and our Motherland.

PRACTISE NATIONAL ECONOMY

AS IN COMMODITIES SO IN SERVICES

INSIST ON SWADESHI

BANK WITH INDIAN BANKS

INSURE WITH INDIAN COMPANIES

SHIP THROUGH INDIAN SHIPPING LINES

Let

SWADESHI

Be Your Watchword in Business

UNIQUE COURT OF JUSTICE

(Continued From Prev ous Page)

Privy Council on difficult questions of Hindu and Mahomadan law have been severely and if I may be permitted to say so in all humility not unjustifiably criticized adversely in India. So have some of the majority judgments of the House of Lords. So will the judgments of the "Supreme Court" in India, be, if and when it is established.

When a tribunal has to construe the words of Holy sages, overburdened by commentaries and give effect to usages and customs which have grown during thousands of years its decisions must be open to criticism. But there must be a final court of appeal to set such questions at rest or there would be no end to litigation. "Interest republica aut finis sit litium." (It is to the interest of the State that there should be an end to litigation).

RIGHT OF APPEAL

The Privy Council has full and final jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. In India in all civil matters, the right of appeal to the Privy Council is given by statute. The Civil Procedure Code gives this right. The right of appeal is not given to the subject as a matter of course as if it is his birth-right. It is the creature of a statute. Therefore it follows that, except in matters on which the Civil Procedure Code gives a right of appeal, there is no right of appeal to the Privy Council or for the matter of that to any other Court of appeal. In several cases the appeal court has to decide whether a party claiming such a right has the right under the terms of the statute, when the opposite party contests it. Such matters are brought up on an application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

But even if the subject has not the right to appeal to the Privy Council, he is not deprived of the right of petitioning "The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council" to have his grievance redressed. On such a petition, leave has to be obtained from the Privy Council. If leave is granted the matter is heard and decided. In civil matters it rarely happens that a legitimate grievance remains unredressed.

A GENUINE GRIEVANCE

So far as the exercise of the Criminal Jurisdiction of the Privy Council is concerned, there is considerable dissatisfaction and legitimate grievance in India. In spite of numerous and emphatic judgments of the Privy Council in recent years, people do not still realize the exact position. As the Privy Council is not a Supreme Court of Appeal in Criminal matters even in questions involving life and death, they have refused to interfere with the decisions of the final courts in India, unless there has been a miscarriage of justice by reason of a manifest violation of principles of natural justice or by reason of something done or omitted to be done by the court from whose decision an appeal is submitted, which shocks judicial conscience.

In this former category is included the violation of the law by doing something which the law has expressly and strictly forbidden or by omitting to do something which the law has strictly enjoined and ordered to be done. Butween these extremes there are innumerable irregularities which the Privy Council will not take notice of.

Recently the Privy Council interfered in a case tried by a Jury and conducted in English throughout, when it was proved that some of the jurors did not understand English. Instances are known to the writer during his experience at the Bar where grave injustice has taken place for which however there is no remedy by appeal to the Privy Council.

NEED FOR SUPREME COURT

The sooner a Supreme Court of Criminal Appeal is established for India the better it will be for the sacred cause of Justice. In the Presidency Towns especially, the state of the Law dating from 1862 under the Letters Patent, is very unsatisfactory. It is an anachronism and requires to be amended in order that the liberties of His Majesty's subjects in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras at least may be better safeguarded. Few people in Bombay know that, if a person is convicted and sentenced to death in Thana, only 23 miles from Bombay, his conviction has to be confirmed by the High Court of Bombay before the sentence is carried out. Not so, in the Town and Island of Bombay.

The condemned man has no right of appeal or review except on a 'fiat' of the Advocate General certifying that the case is a fit one for the High Court to consider by reason of an error of Law, such as for instance, a misdirection to the Jury. One can easily understand how rarely such a certificate is granted when it is stated that, so far as the writer remembers, there have not been even half-a-dozen instances in the past 41 years of its grant.

In capital cases which the Advocate General himself has conducted (and in Bombay the established practice is that he himself ordinarily conducts them) it seems scarcely fair or judicial that he should be charged with the task of granting such a certificate and the life of the subject made to hang on this slender thread.

AMEND THE LAW.

Yet, that is the law under the Letters Patent of the High Court of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras (vide Clause 26 of the L.P. of the High Court of Bombay). I am not going into the alterations in the Criminal Procedure Code since 1923 in special cases. It is time some public spirited members of the Legislative Assembly who are lawyers took up this question and the law was amended.

I am afraid however that I have digressed a little from the history of the Privy Council.

(The Second part of this article will appear in to-morrow's issue).

MESSAGE OF CHAITANYA

English Villagers Listen With Rapt Attention To Indian Missionary

(From A Correspondent.)

On the introduction of the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury Swami B. H. Bon of the London Gaudiya Math started for Tarporley with a view to rural propaganda of the religion of Sree Kaishna Chaitanya Mahaprabhu and was received at the Buston Castle Station by Rev. R.H. Dodd, B.A. (Cant.), as arranged previously. Tarporley being 4 miles from the station is an ideal English village in Chestershire and unlike Indian villages possesses asphaltum roads, electric lights, telephones and other facilities of a town yet rich with rural charms of green verdure, quietness, neatness, plain habits and outstanding simplicity of the villagers. The people are mild and hospitable.

KEEN INTEREST.

The host and hostess Rev. Dodd and Mrs. Dodd being the leading persons of the village, the Swamiji was received and listened to by one and all with particular respect and reverence. Even the poorest villager felt proud to invite Swamiji to his cottage which is remarkably neat and clean specially to an Indian eye. The villagers are found to be so much keenly interested in the religion of Sree Chaitanya Mahaprabhu that they always thronged round the Swamiji to listen with rapt attention more and more about his unique religion.

RELIGION OF CHAITANYA.

From Tarporley Swamiji was invited to Blackpool on the West coast about 67 miles off. It was a place worth visiting to understand the solicitude of the Government for the people as well as to see the unreserved habits of the people for the culture of their future generation. The Swamiji delivered a lecture before an appreciative audience after which he was invited to visit a local dairy farm where cows are used to be milched with electric machines. The people were busy in presenting Swamiji with sufficient quanties of fruits and milk. They were highly satisfied to learn many things about the sublime religion of Sree Chaitanya Mahaprabhu whose name they had no occasion previously to hear even.

STOP PRESS

DAVIS CUP.

MONTREUX, September 3.

In the Davis Cup quarter final qualifying round Switzerland beat Belgium three matches to two qualify for the next year's competition.—Reuter's Special.

PRISONERS FIRED ON.

BASRAH, September 3.

Seven prisoners were killed and 20 wounded in the Civil gaol when the authorities fired on a section which attacked the guards with stones and bottles, overpowering some of them, and capturing their rifles.—Reuter's Special.

UDAY SHANKAR'S DELICIOUS ENTERTAINMENT

Programme Of Hindu Dances And Music At Empire Theatre Draws Crowded Houses Day After Day

The enthuhsiasm created by Uday Shankar and his company continues unabated, as is evidenced by the full houses they have been drawing every day at the Empire Theatre.

In all his dances, Shankar displayed an exacting and elaborate technique, with a masterful control of body and limbs, of elbows, wrists and ankles this, combined with wide sweeping movements and swaying rhythm, contributed to grace upon grace inexhaustively, and was permeated with an inner significance and a potent meaning which is the peculariy of Hindu art.

VERSATILE POWERS

Shankar's various dances were executed with an amazing versatility,—now with the seductive grace of a woman, then with the stealth of a panther, and again, with virile and vigorous movements as in the "Astra Puja" dance in which, with lightning dexterity, he bounds from side to side, brandishing his shining sword and twirling it round and about his partner Simkie.

In the snake-charmer's dance, however, Shankar did not come up to his usual level, probably due to the common place and uninspring nature of the theme.

Simkie appeared with Shankar in "Radha Krishna" and "Astra Puja" dances, and also gave a charming solo number, the "Spring dance," creating by her movements, the delightful atmosphere of a flower—garden.

A GRACEFUL DANCER

A dancer of rare grace is Miss Kanak Lata, a cousin of Shankar. It is a pity that she had not a greater scope in the programme beyond two numbers. Her solo dance, the "Gunga Puja," was connected with the festival held in honour of the sacred river. Her tiny hands and feet dyed with henna, she gracefully danced in a whirling vermillion skirt. She again appeared, this time with Simkie, in the "Suammen" dance—a succession of familiar scenes of Indian life—girls gathering flowers and vainly trying to avoid the molesting bees, going into a pool for a bath, and hurried flight on the sound of approaching footsteps. It was a specimen of fine pantomimic art.

A VIRILE DANCER.

As a set-off against the predominantly feminine movements of the other dancers, Debendra, a brother of Shankar, made a welcome appearance in the "hunter dance" which he interpreted with the raw vitality, ruthless energy and savage delight characteristic of a primitive hunter trailing his prey. The performance, which combined a wild terror with a touch of irresistible humour, was greeted with an enthusiastic encore. Debendra later had another menacing character, that of Gajasur, the elephant-demon in "Tandava Nrittya".

MUSICAL PART.

A stream of music, insidiously rhythmic and delicious, provided the background for the dances. Seated cross-legged in a row, with a calm and dignified expression on their faces, half a dozen musicians manipulated a variety of instruments. In the arrangement of music, part of the credit goes to a Bombayite, Vishnu Dass Shirali, who collaborated with Timir Baran Bhattacharya in the orchestration. Among the instruments, one saw the curved horn called "Dhulka," a specimen of the archaic type; sitar and "tabla tarang" handled by Shirali, the "mradanga", an instrument of percussion, the "surbahar"; the "saranga" which produce, sound in the bass (lower octave), and the saroda which, under the masterful artistry of Timir, gave out exquisitely delicate music. Shirali, displayed his virtuosity on the "tabla tarang" with a great finesse of tone, melody and rhythm.

RAGAS ADAPTED TO DANCES.

It was remarkable how the "ragas" were adapted to the various dances with reference to the sentiment of each, at the same time preserving their authenticity. There were also three musical interludes. All this was a real feast of music which is a rare experience for most of us.

A notable feature was the quickness and smoothness with which the instruments were changed to accompany the various dances, thus avoiding loss of time between the items of the programme. This made it possible for as many as 13 items to be finished in a little over two hours.

The whole programme was a delicious entertainment, unfolding delight after delight. Nay, it was more than an entertainment. It was a vision of sensuous loveliness and spiritual beauty that transported us to a land of "light that never was on sea or land."

D. C. SHAH.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. E. W. Perry and Mr. H. F. Hobbs arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhand, on Saturday.

Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay represented His Excellency at the Ballard Pier on the occasion of the departure of Sir Patrick Kelly.

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BRITAIN'S UNIQUE AIR SERVICE TRAINING SCHOOL

Only One Of Its Kind In Existence, Where Marshall Chang's Sons And Many Indian Students Receive Their Aeronautical Training

HAMBLE (Hampshire).

(By Air Mail).

The Air Service Training School, at which the sons of Marshal Chang will probably undergo their Aeronautical training, and which has many pupils from India, has just completed the second year of its work here.

The school is the only one in existence where instruction in all the branches of flying and its allied subjects is given.

COST OF TRAINING.

A large number of its pupils are public school boys. All the well-known schools are represented. The boy who comes here from school costs his parents about as much as he would cost them at a university, and at the end of three years will be fit for employment as a pilot on a commercial line and for subsequent appointment to responsible administrative posts.

SLACKERS NOT WANTED.

His training here is a period of hard work. He is not accepted unless his medical report shows him to be fit to take licences which are the reward of a successful course. He is not kept here if he shows inaptitude either in the air or in study, and as long as he stays, he is required to lead a steady industrious life.

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He thus lays the foundations of knowledge for the ground engineer's licence, which he must take; and he has begun to know something of wireless, in which he must also qualify. Very soon he starts his navigation course, and at the end of 3 years he should have 4 Air Ministry licences and a useful store of knowledge and experience.

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BOY INVENTS MACHINE GUN

"Disarmament" Experts Envisage Its Great Possibilities

BRIGHTON, (Sussex), Aug. 15.

(By air Mail)

Ronald Smith, a 16-year-old Brighton boy has invented a machine-gun which will fire 600 shots per minute.

He made the model as a toy from a bicycle pump, three old tins and a cylinder which originally belonged to a toy steam engine. It is constructed so scientifically that it will fire lead pellets with great force for 500 yards.

The pellets are fired by means of pressure from compressed air and it is believed that a large gun made on the same principle could project shells a tremendous distance.

Ronald has also invented a gun with a searchlight attached which enables the gunners to sight obrecks as clearly by night as during the day.

WILL THESE STORKS FLY HOME?

German Observatory Tests Heredity

ESSEN, July 31. (By Mail.)

Do storks follow heredity in their migratory flights, or do they take the easiest way?

This may be settled by an experiment in "bird psychology", which is to be performed by the famous bird observatory of Rossitten (East Prussia) with the help of 180 young storks.

Storks living east of the River Elbe fly south when they migrate by way of the Balkans and Asia Minor, while storks living west of the Elbe fly over Spain.

The Rossitten observatory has sent 180 young storks born in East Prussia to the bird observatory here, about 400 miles west of their birth place. They will be cared for for four weeks and then released on their migration south.

By marking the birds it will then be possible to see whether they follow the law of heredity by taking the eastern route or that of environment by taking the western.—Reuter.

"WOOD" MADE OF STEEL

Move Towards All-Metal House

PITTSBURGH. (By Mail).

A new form of steel, with a marble surface, is announced by the Mellon Institute here.

The stone effect is imitation, made by a laminated resin surface woven inseparably with the metal. Any other finish made with the new laminated rashs can be added. In this manner steel can be either paper-coated or cloth-covered. It can be made to imitate wood.

Decorative finishes are already applied to steel by other methods but this is claimed to be the first process to make the surfaces such an integral part of the metal, since the new surface fuses with both the steel and the covering.

The invention, it is claimed, brings the era of the all-steel house nearer to realisation.—Reuter.

STUDENTS DRINKING MORE BEER

NEW HAVEN, (Connecticut). (By Mail).

Beer drinking at Mory's Club at Yale University has increased to six times all previous records, according to figures given by the "Yale Alumni Weekly".

The paper states that it has been necessary to engage extra waiters for the rush.

More beer was sold in the last month of the college year than in any previous half-year period.

The paper refers to "enthusiastic reports" that the students since the advent of legal beer, have largely foresaken "hard" liquor.—Reuter.

NOTICE!

Private Buses will run for all 6-30 & 10 p.m. shows at PATHE CINEMA from Afghan Church (Colaba) at 5-45 & 9-15 p.m. stopping at Colaba Station, Waterloo Mansions and Flora Fountain. The Buses will wait in the Cinema compound for your return. You can reserve your seat for the show on the Bus.

SERVANT POSES AS PRINCESS

Amazing Story Of £7,000 Swindle

PRAGUE, (By Mail).

A servant girl named Marie Binova, who has been arrested here, is stated to have swindled a retired printer out of £7000 by posing as a princess.

This is the astonishing story which is alleged against her:—

Marie, calling herself Princess Marie Antoinette Liechtenstein, made the acquaintance of the retired head foreman of a Prague printing office. She installed herself in his home, told his wife and family stories of the aged "Duke of Liechteastein", which she called her father, and borrowed sums of money from the printer which she said she would invest in the "Duke's" enterprises.

After some time an urgent letter came from his Grace. He needed a sum of money to purchase a large sausage and pickle factory. If her friends could raise it, he could see his way to adopting the family and leaving to it a share of his estates.

The printer said a block of flats in which he had invested his savings, and gave the proceeds to Marie, who is said to have spent it in such a way as to attract the attention of the police.

A letter which the police found, in which the "Duke" told his "daughter" about the sausage and pickle factory, was couched in the worst grammar and spelling, and ran approximately as follows:

Dear Kid,—I am up a gum-tree about a sosige and pickle factory I have my peepers on. They don't no whot to sting me for it, and are trying to come it. But there are no flies on me. I will buy the factory if I can lay my hands on the splosh, then at leest we will have cheap sosiges. All the best from yours Duke Liechtenstein.—Reuter.

BRIDE IN TROUSERS

Strange Wedding On Mountain Top

SOFIA, August 1. (By Mail).

A bride in trousers has been married in Bulgaria, to the consternation of the priest called upon to perform the ceremony.

It was when Dr. Christo Gulemetoff, a high official and a winter sports enthusiast climbed the 10,000 foot Moussala peak of the Rila Mountains, to be married in the Meteorological Station at the top.

The summit was covered with snow, and the bride and 20 guests all were ski-ing kit.

A priest came from a nearby village. When he saw that the bride was in ski-ing trousers he at first refused to perform the ceremony. Afterwards he changed his mind.

It is still widely held in Bulgaria that the wearing of trousers by women, even for sport, is outrageous.—Reuter.

GERMAN BLOW TO BRITISH TRADE

Cotton Import Duties Doubled

BERLIN, (By Mail.)

A strong blow at British Textile exports has been dealt by new German import duties on raw cotton yarns which will become effective from August 2nd.

The duties on raw cotton yarn single thread are doubled or more than doubled for every grade, for the grade numbers up to 83, the increases in Reichsmarks are as follows:—

In addition, a duty of 20 marks is imposed on the pure twisted cotton yarn known as "number 47 English". Single or double spun, which is used for manufacturing laces, nets and similar woven fabrics.

The duties on cotton yarn of two or more threads are raised 160 to 250 and 200 to 275 Reichmarks. On all kinds of cotton twist designed for retailing the duties are raised from 250 to 300 R.M.—Reuter.

"MUSCLE BEFORE BRAIN"

Hitler Denounces Intellectuals

BERLIN, (By Mail).

Chancellor Hitler addressing thousands of athlets assembled at Stuttgart for an athletic festival eulogised muscle over brain. Intellectuals without physical courage or strength were apt to become mere schoolmasters he said, and added, "We want a strong Reich with strong men." The so-called intellectual party with its stamp of liberalism was threatening a people with decay. Strong men are our protectors, not strong philosophers.

Turning to the German athlets from abroad Hitler told them to tell the countries in which they lived that the new Reich was indestructible, and was not based on theories alone, but also on muscle and strength.

The Chancellor received an uproarious welcome from the assembled athletes.—Reuter.

"TRANSPARENT" TELEPHONES

Post Offices Teach Children How "Automatic" Works

LONDON, Aug. 16. (By air Mail)

Special "transparent" telephones, intended to make children familiar with the automatic teleyhone, are being exhibited by the Post Offices at the Radio Exhibition at Olympia.

The back of the dial is made visible by means of a reflector, and the movements of the selectors can be seen as the subscriber is automatically put through to the person he is calling.

TRANSPARENT MECHANISM

Batteries, bell, and receiver contacts can be seen as well.

These sets will shortly be lent to schools in any part of the country. "One of the reasons for this educational campaign," a Post Office official states, "is that we have received complaints that youngsters going into offices from school rarely know anything about the telephone or how to use it. Some of them, indeed, have developed a 'fear complex' of the instrument."

The sets will be accompanied by gramophone records when they are sent to schools. These records will explain and give examples of the various tones of buzzes heard on the telephone.

HE NEARLY DIED

Seven-Year-Old Son Saves A Shepherd

VIENNA, (By Mail).

A shepherd was sleeping by a fire in the fields near Palovce (Eastern Slovakia) with his red handkerchief spread over his face, when he was awakened by a flurry of huge wings.

A large white-headed vulture was making determined darts at the red handkerchief.

In parrying the bird, the shepherd was savagely wounded on the head and hands, and one of his eyes was clawed. Then his seven-year-old son ran up, took a burning brand from the fire and thrust it at the bird, gaining a moment's respite for his father. At once, the child handed the shepherd an axe, with which he killed it.

It is believed that the vulture mistook the red handkerchief for a piece of raw meat.

The shepherd is now in hospital.—Reuter.

BENGAL GOVERNOR OPENS CANAL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Damodar canal which runs through several districts of Western Bengal irrigating a total area of 234,000 acres of land was opened this afternoon by the Governor at Rondia (Burdwan) at the invitation of Alhadj Nawab Baradur Sir Abdelkerim Ghuznavi, member in charge of the Irrigation Department.

Opening the silver padlock of the Weir, the Governor said "the Canal which I have the privilege of opening to-day is the outcome not merely of the careful and deliberate consideration of the Government matured over a period of more than sixty years but also represents the response made by the Government to persistent and specific local demand."

His Excellency added that the new canal would serve double purpose namely it was intended in the first place to render the existing Eden canal incomparably more efficient in removing the deficit of uncertainty of the supply and secondly to irrigate a large area of Sadar sub-division of the Burdwan district which is at present liable to shortage of rainfall and not merely to irrigate but fertilise the lands.

At the conclusion of the function, the Nawab Bahadur announced that in appreciation of the deep interest which the Governor took in the welfare of the people of this country in the matter of the development of its waterways and irrigation, that it has been decided to call the Walr has Anderson Gate.—A. P.

ROMANCE OF FAMOUS KOHINOOR DIAMOND

Popular Legend About This Historic Gem Says That If Any British King Wears It, India Will Be Lost To British Empire

LONDON, Aug. 17.

(By Air Mail).

The legend that if a British King ever wears the Koh-i-Noor diamond, India will be lost for ever to the British Empire, is related in "Jewels of Romance and Renown" by Miss Mary Abbot.

When the gem, said to have adorned the sword of the warrior Afrasiab in 3,000 B.C. was given to Queen Victoria after the annexation of the Punjab in 1850, the East India Company hinted that they would like her to wear it as a piece of her personal jewellery rather than in the Crown jewels.

LEGEND OF THE STONE

So Queen Victoria bequeathed the Koh-i-Noor, not to her son, King Edward but to his wife Queen Alexandra; and gradually the legend grew up that if a King Emperor wore the jewel, India would be lost to the British Empire for ever.

An amusing story is told of the Viceregal council held in Government House to determine the safest way to send the Koh-i-Noor to England. After some debate, some one asked the then Viceroy, Sir John Lawrence, where it was at the time.

"He himself records that the question made his blood run cold," writes Miss Abbot. "He remembered that for several nights the jewel had reposed in a piece of tissue paper in the pocket of his pyjama suit, which at that time was hanging in the bathroom. Excusing himself he rushed to the bathroom and "to his great relief found it.....in his pocket."

The book is published by Werner Laurie.—Reuter.

TRAGEDY OF WOODS

Poacher Shoots Wife In Darkness

BUDAPEST. (By Mail).

A notorious poacher of Fuenfkitchen Hungary, has given himself to the police for shooting his wife.

She had heard that the gamekeepers were on the watch for him and came into the woods to warn her husband.

In the half light he mistook her for a deer and shot her dead.—Reuter.

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Muslims' Backwardness In Education

D. B. Kambli's 'No' To Question In Council Whether Government Intend To Make Religious Instruction Obligatory

In the Bombay Legislative Council, the following questions were asked and replied to:—

Mr. Shaikh Abdul Majid asked Minister for Education:

(a) whether Government are aware that lack of provision for religious instruction in the primary schools is admitted to be one of the cause of wastage among Mahomedan pupils and their backwardness in education;

Mr. S. T. Kambli (a): It is stated in paragraph 24 on page 204 of the Interim Report of the Indian Statutory Commission that this is the position in some provinces. It is no doubt the case in parts of this Presidency.

(b) whether it is a fact that the one hour at present allowed for religious instruction in primary schools is not observed in most of the schools for want of religious teachers and any prescribed coorse in that sobject and also because the subject is optional;

(b) Mr. Kambli: The matter is entirely within the discretion of local authorities—'vide' rule 72 of the Bombay Primary Education Rules.

The policy of Government as regards religious instruction in publicly managed schools is stated in Government Press Note No. 3601, dated the 5th July 1921, a copy of which is placed on the Council table.

(c) if so, whether Government intend to make religious instruction for Muslim public obligatory?

(c) Mr. Cambli: No, in view of the policy stated above.

PRESS NOTE

In this connection the following Press Note would hear repetition her:—

"The Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) have had for some time under their consideration the question of allowing religious instruction to be imparted in publicly managed schools and colleges. While they have no intention whatever of receding from their attitude of strict religious neutrality, or from the principle that schools and colleges under public management ought not to be used as a means of fostering any one religion at the expense of others, and while adhering to the opinion that religious instruction ought to be, and can best be, given to children by their parents or by the regular teachers of religion, they have decided that the existing embargo on such instruction in publicly managed schools and colleges may be to a certain extent relaxed. They have accordingly been pleased to issue the following orders:

(a) Schools and college premises may in future be used for religious teaching or simple prayers if well-constituted outside bodies offer to make provision for such teaching or prayers either just before or just after school hours, provided that (1) there is no local objection, (2) the teachers appointed are acceptable to Government or the local body concerned, and (3) no ceremonial observances are included. A slightly greater latitude may be allowed in the case of hostels in regard to the last proviso;

(b) The services of a teacher in the service of Government or a local body should not, however, be utilised for imparting religious instruction;

(c) Religious teaching or observance cannot be made compulsory for day students, but in the case of students residing in hostels compulsion may be allowed under proper safeguards, only if the parents or guardians so desire;

(d) The time spent by any student on religious teaching or observance should not be deducted from the prescribed period of the curriculum which should be fixed on educational considerations alone."

RETRENCHMENT IN MILLS.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole: asked the Home and General Member to state—

(a) the number of workers thrown out of employment in the City of Bombay owing to retrenchment and the policy of four and six-loom system being adopted by some mill-owners of Bombay;

Mr. R. D. Bell: (a) According to the information of Government about 2,900 hands have been displaced in the twelve mills in Bombay City which have introduced thhe system of allotting three or four looms to a weaver. Only one mill has begun to experiment with the six-loom system and without throwing any men out of employment.

(b) whether Government propose to give any relief to these workers?

Mr. R. D. Bell: (b) Government have no scheme of unemployment relief under consideration.

C. L. A. ACT (SEC. 1, SUB-SEC. 4)

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale asked the Home Member:

(a) whether it is a fact that under Government Notification No. S.D. 7752, dated 27th December 1932, the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 (XXIII of 1932), were exercised by Government, in regard to "certain areas only," in the Bombay Presidency;

Mr. R. D. Bell: (a) Yes.

(b) whether it is a fact that the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 10 of the same Act were exercised in regard to the "whole of the area" in the Bombay Presidency, under Government Notification No. S.D. 7753, issued on the same day;

Mr. R. D. Bell: (b) Yes.

(c) if so, why such difference was made in the two notifications;

Mr. R. D. Bell: (c) Sertions 4 and 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932, provide punishments for certain acts which would not otherwise be offences. They were therefore applied by Government Notification No. S.D. 7752, dated 27th December 1932, only to areas where previous experience had shown that such acts were most likely to be committed. Section 10 of the Act, which was applied to the whole Presidency by Government Notification of the same date, merely regulates procedure in case of the commission of certain offences which are already punishable under the permanent law throughout India. The two notifications are therefore not analogous.

(d) whether before issuing Notification No. 7753, dated 27th December 1932, Government made any inquiries as the neiessity of applying the same to the whole of the Presidency;

(e) if so, what inquiries were made and by whom?

Mr. R. D. Bell: (d) and (e) No special inquiries were necessary as Government is regularly informed of the situation in every district.

ARREST AND DETENTION OF SUSPECTED PERSONS.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale asked the Home Member:

(a) whether it is a fact that the powers to control suspected persons under sub-section (2) of section 4 of Bombay Act No. XVI 1932 were conferred upon District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police of certain districts only in the Bombay Presidency;

Mr. R. D. Bell: (a) No. A reference to section 16 of the Act will show that no delegation of the powers of the Governor in Council under section 4 (2) is possible, while thoso under section 4 (1) can be delegated only to District Magistrates.

(b) whether it is a fact that the powers to arrest and detain such persons have been conferred upon all District Magistrates and all District Superintendents of Police throughout the Presidency of Bombay unnder sub-section (1) of section 3 of the same Act;

Mr. R. D. Bell: (b) Yes.

(c) if so, why much difference was made in conferring the latter powers?

Mr. R. D. Bell: (c) it is not clear to what difference the Honourable Member refers.

TRAINS IN BOMBAY: BEGGARS' NUISANCE.

Rao Bahadur R. V. Vandewar asked: the Revenue Member:—

(a) whether Government are aware of the great nuisance caused by the beggars to the travelling public in the local and passenger trains running from Bombay;

Sir Ghulam Hussain: (a) Yes.

(b) if so, what steps they intend to take in the matter?

Sir G. Hussain: (b) The question of doing away with or at least minimising the nuisance to passengers caused by beggars has on several occasions been discussed at the meetings of the Local Advisory Committees of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways. It has been found that recourse to law as a measure of stopping the nuisance was ineffective as it was exceedingly difficult to obtain the co-operotion of passengers in securing evidence and where such co-operation was secured the punishment meted out to the accused by the court was not deterrent. It was considered that the only way to abate the nuisance is for the public not to encourage the beggars by giving them alms. Government do not therefore propose to take any further action in the matter.

"SMUGGLETON"

Even Children Cheat Excise

BELGRADE, (By Mail)

A campaign against smugglers corried out by the Yugoslav Government has revealed that there are 400 tobacco smugglers in the village of, Tronvatz, South Sermia—a village with a population of 700.

The authorities found contraband tobacco: hidden in false bottoms to barrels, between double walls of houses, sewn in children's clothes, and buried in a field with wheat sown over it.

Fifteen tons of this tobacco were discovered in two months in the villages around Veles, South Serbia.—Reuter.

MASS FINES IN CHITTAGONG

Proceeds Have Been Credited To General Revenues & Will Not Be Refunded Says Bengal Home Member

CALCUTTA

(By Mail)

At Thursday's Bengal Council Mr., Ananda Mohan Poddar asked: (a) Will the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Political Department be pleased to state the names of the districts in which collective fines have been imposed in connection with the revolutionary movement?

(b) Will the Hon'ble Member be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the amount imposed and the amount realised in each district?

(c) Will the Hon'ble Member be pleased to state whether the realised amount will be spent in suppressing the terrorist activities or in any charitable purpose, or will they be refunded as soon as the terrorist movement is suppressed?

The Hon. Sir Wiliam Prentice: (a) and (b). Chittagong:—(village) No. 71, Dhalghat, and No. 72, Uttar Samara, 26. (1) of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932 (Ordinance II of 1932). (Amount imposed):—Rs. 5,000. (Amount realised):—Rs. 4,880 as. 8.

Chittagong Municipality, Pahartali Railway Colony, and the villages of Patya, Anwara, Kanungopara, Saroatali, Sakpura, Kattali and Gomdandi 27 (1) of the Special Powers Ordinance, 1932 (Ordinance X of 1932)—Rs. 80,000 (Imposed). Rs. 71,000 (approximately)—(Realised).

Chuliapara in mauza No. 27, Telagram, of police station Boalkhali 15 (1) of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, 1932 (Ben. Act XII of 1932).—Rs. 300 (Imposed), Rs. 300 (Realised)

(c) The proceeds of these fines have been credited to general revenues and Government have no intention of refunding them, or any part of them, to the persons from whom they have been collected. No proposals for the specific use of these receipts either in charitable or other ways have been submitted or considered save that under the provision of section 15 (5) of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, 1932, certain sums out of the fine levied in Chittagong have been awarded as compensation to persons who suffered injury by the unlawful acts of the inhabitants of that area.

HIJLI JAIL.

Dr. Amulya Ratan Ghose: (a) Is the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Political (Jails) Department aware:—

(i) that the parcels, money-orders, books and other articles sent by the relatives and friends of the prisoners are not accepted by the authorities of the Hijli Jail;

(ii) that the contention of the Hijli Jail authorities is that they are governed by some special rules other than those governing other jails?

(c) If there is no such authority, what are the reasons for the action as stated in (a) (i)?

The Hon. Sir Provash Ch. Mitter: (a) (i) No. I am satisfied that the ordinary jail rules are being followed.

(ii) No.

BEES SWARM ON GIRL'S HEAD

Presence Of Mind Saves Grave Situation

DURBAN, (By Mail.)

A swarm of bees settled on the head, neck, face and arms of an 11-year-old girl when she was picknicking at Inyoni Rocks near Amanzimototi over the week-end. In a few minutes she was covered with bees from head to waist. The swarm was attracted by the swets the child was eating. She was in imminent danger of being stung to death, but she had the presence of mind to stand still while the bees were settling. Then she moved slowly towards the rest of the party, saying "Don't knock them off." Newspapers were procured and burned near her until the smoke dispersed the bees. She did not receive a single sting and was non the worse for her experience.—Reuter.

PRICE OF FAME WAS MURDER

MADRID, (By Mail).

Francisco Leal shot his sister-in-law and then committed suicide here all because he wanted to become famous.

He left a letter explaining that, as he had not realised his ambition of becoming a super-man, he had decided to become famous by becoming a murderer.—Reuter.

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Why Indo-Jap Parley Was Delayed

Britain Resists Japan's Demand That Indian Govt. Should Have Full Power To Negotiate

According to the "Japan Times," because the British Government failed to reply to Japan's request to give the Indian Government authority to negotiate with Japan on the question of the Japan-India Commercial Treaty, Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister cabled instructions on July 20 to Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira at London and Consul-General Miyake at Simla to approach the British and Indian Governments respectively and obtain their immediate reply to Japan's proposal already submitted.

COUNT UCHIDA'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The instructions forwarded to Ambassador Matsudaira and Consul-General Miyake are reported to have included the following points:

1. Extensive discussions of various problems being necessary for the negotiations on the commercial treaty, the conference is to be opened as early as possible. The Japanese Government desires that the Simla conference be opened in the middle of August and during the session of the Indian Assembly.

2. In case the opening of the conference during the session of the Indian Assembly is impossible, there will be left only a very few days after the close of the Assembly on September 20 to hold the conference. Then there will be danger of India and Japan being left without any treaty. When the expiration of the Treaty on October 11 takes place before the conference reaches an agreement the terms of the existing Commercial Treaty should be extended until the date when the Japan-India conference is concluded.

3. The Japanese Government desires to know whether the British and Indian Governments will agree to such a temporary arrangement. The Government intends to suspend the despatch of Japan's delegates to Simla until the reply of the British and Indian Governments on this point and as well as on the investiture of authority to make diplomatic negotiations with the Indian Government is received.

FURTHER DELAY.

The "Japan Times" in its issue of July 21, writes:—

Further delay in the opening of the proposed Indo-Japanese conference at Simla was regarded as inevitable by the Foreign Office this afternoon as a result of the latest cable from Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira in London. The Ambassador informed the Foreign Office that although the British Government is doing its best to facilitate matters, some questions regarding the British constitution have arisen and will take some time to decide.

The Constitutional questions arose out of Japan's request that the Simla conference be given full power, it was said. It is Japan's desire that any agreement signed in Simla be enforced without the taking of further steps, the Foreign Office spokesman explained.

REPLY EXPECTED.

Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade has expressed regret to Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, the Japanese Ambassador, for a long delay in sending the reply, which, it is said, is due to prolonged preliminary talks between the British and Indian Governments.

ANOTHER HITCH.

It is learned authoritatively that the British Government intends to bring up for discussion at the conference artificial silk besides cotton textiles. Japanese Embassy quarters are of the opinion, however, that Japanese artificial silk manufacturers will decline to participate in the conference on the ground that the chief competitors of Japanese artificial silk are Italy and Australia, not Britain.

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GOOD-BYE TO PURDAH

Feminism Making Headway In Moslem Countries

No veil obstructs dictation to a Turkish stenographer, and any one familiar with Turkish longhand must find mere shorthand easy, writes the "Literary Digest."

Besides, she is plentiful. An ever-increasing throng of stenographers has joined the women doctors, women lawyers, women judges, women editors, women merchants, women executives, women teachers in their grand revolt against old-time Turkish custom.

Against legal and political discrimination, too. They are out for the vote, H. I. Katibah tells us in "Travel," and for equality with men, and already they have had their way to such an extent that a Turk, even a titled Turk, can no longer discard his wife by merely saying, "Thou art divorced! Thou art divorced; Thou art divorced!"

But how fares feminism in other Moslem countries? After a year and a half spent in Egypt, Syria, Palestine and Irak, this observant traveller reports its progress everywhere. "Safiyyah Zaghloul, widow of Zaghloul Pasha, is among the most important of Egyptian leaders. In Syria, Palestine and Irak, women are taking part in public activities; one is apt to meet ultra-modern Moslem girls anywhere. In the district of Kalamoon, northeast of Damascus, it is not possible to distinguish between Moslem and Christian women. Boys and girls court openly, and polygamy is so rare that when it takes place it is looked upon with opprobrium."

In Egypt, the traveller asked Mme. Huda Shirawl if there was a Moslem feminist agitation to abolish the veil. "We do not stress the point," she replied. "We devote ourselves to securing general rights of education. Once the Moslem woman is educated, try and keep her veiled!"

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 25th August 1933.

LIABILITIES

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,20,00,000
Public Deposits	8,70,33,000
Other Deposits	78,27,46,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	99,13,000
Rupees	98,79,42,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 875.300
Advances and Investments in London	£ 840.700
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 172.200

ASSETS.

Government Securities	45,57,37,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	82,98,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Loans	2,93,74,000
Cash Credits	15,56,37,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	1,77,38,000
Foreign Bills discounted and purchased	22,93,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,57,82,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	30,82,000
Sundries	22,38,000
Balances with other Banks	70,01,79,000
	28,77,63,000
Cash	98,79,42,000
Rupees	
Percentage 32.71	
Bank Rate 3-1/2 p. c.	

LIABILITIES.

	Rs. Increase.
Public Deposits	1,97,20,000 Increase.
Other Deposits	12,51,000
AS/ETS.	Rs. Increase.
Bank's Investments	1,47,37,000 Decrease.
Loans	26,97,000 Decrease.
Cash Credits	26,16,000 Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	13,47,000 Increase.
Cash	1,53,37,000
Percentage 32.71	

Applications for tenders for treasury bills opened at Bank of England and totalled £66,580,000. The amount allotted in bills at three months was £45,000,000. The average rate percent accepted was 7/1.95d as compared with 7/1.64d last week.

ELEPHANT HAS LONG MEMORY

Frenchman Who Cheated Him Comes To Grief

A one-hundred-year-old elephant, presented to the zoo at Saigon, French Indo-China, by the King of Cambodia, spends money with a free hand—or rather, trunk—and if you toss him a coin he will buy penauts and bananas instantly, from the Annamite vendor.

Chatting with Bob Davis, the other night, Capt. Harold A. White got going about this venerable pachyderm, who, as it seems can count money, and trumpets a protest if he fails to get full returns.

"Among the visitors," said the Captain, who, by the way, is a 270-pounder, six feet, seven inches tall, "were four French gobs, all dressed in the white uniform of the service. One of the quartet in a moment of experimental jocularity, tossed a circular lead slug to the old elephant, who became suspicious when the substitute, upon striking the cement floor, gave off a dull unmusical note.

"However, the sinuous proboscis gathered the contribution—reluctantly, I may say—sniffed it carefully, and eventually he tossed it to the Annamite fruiterer, who without hesitation tossed it back to the elephant. The old fellow, fixing his glittering eyes upon the French gob, seemed at least for the moment to lose all interest in everything save the white-garbed human being who had gypped him."

Nothing happened—then. The four departed, but when they returned an hour later, the elephant "was much overjoyed to observe his friends lined up again in the front ranks. To each he extended his trunk as if counting the merry group, giving special attention to the sea cove who had tossed the lead coin into the jackpot.

"The Frenchman, misled by the gesture, offered a handful of peanuts, which the elephant accepted, consumed leisurely, and then, pointing his trunk straight at the face of the jester, let fly two gallons of luke-warm, wild water. The stream knocked the sailor flat upon his back, where he lay half-strangled, until his fellow marines gathered him up and made a getaway."

Captain White, as Mr. Davis explains in the New York 'Sun,' is a big-game hunter.

MONSOON STRONG IN BENGAL AND ASSAM

Fairly Widespread Thunderstorms Will Occur In Deccan, Mysore And Malabar

POONA, Sept. 3.

Monsoon has been strong in Tenassareim, Assam and Bengal.

Widespread thundershowers are reported from Deccan and Mysore. Rainfall is neary general in Assam, Bengal, Mysore and local in Burma, Bihar, east United Provinces, east and orth Punjab, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Deccan.

A few falls occurred in south-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—Port Blair, one inch; Amherst, four; Victoria Point, three; Tavoy one and a half; Myitkyina, three quarters; Dinajpur, four; Silchar three; Shillong two; Burdwan, Tezpur, one and a half; Bogra, one; Jalpaiguri, Behrampore three quarters; Mymensingh; Patna, Darjeeling, Chitagong, Narayanganj, Purnea, half; Gorakhpur, three quarters; Bahraich, quarter; Dharampur three quarters; Bhavnagar half; Hissar, Ahmedabad Dalhousie, Mount Abu, Surat, quarter; Bijapur, Gulbarga, two; Gadag, Bellary, one and half; Chittaldurg one; Raichur, three quarters; Mysore, Cochin, Trivandrum, Anantpur, half; Sholapur Parbhani, Bangalore, Vellore, Kodaikanal, quarter.

Forecast: Monsoon will strengthen in Lower Burma and will continue active in Assam and Bengal. Fairly widespread thunderstorms will occur in Deccan, Mysore and Malabar.—A.P.

ENGLISHMAN DENIES ESPIONAGE

Says Turks Warned Him Force Would Be Used If He Didn't Quit

Concerning the expulsion from Turkey of Mr. A. V. Lander, the agent of Messrs. Vickers-Armstrongs, the report of Sir George Clerk, British Ambassador in Turkey, has reached the Foreign Office.

It is understood that no evidence has yet been produced to show that there is any call for diplomatic action, says "News of the World."

The Foreign Office had requested the British Ambassador to furnish a detailed report.

Interviewed on his arrival in Sofia, Mr. Lander was indignant about the Turkish action, and ignirant of its motive. He denied all suggestions of espionage, but hinted that his expulsion may have been due to a personal intrigue hatched during a recent leave.

Mr. Lander had returned from London only five days before his expulsion. Later he left Constantinople for Angora, where he has his headquarters.

Shortly after he arrived at his Angora office, states Reuter, police came and ordered him to go to Constantinople. He telephoned the Governor of Angora and asked why, but received no reply.

He was told that it was hoped that he would go quietly, as otherwise force would have to be employed. He went quietly.

FINGER-PRINTS TAKEN.

On arrival at Constantinople he was taken to the police headquarters, where he was informed that he must leave Turkey immediately. Again his request for information met with no reply.

At the police headquarters, Mr. Lander declares, his photograph and finger-prints were taken in a room in which there were two handcuffed prisoners. He was escorted to the frontier by a police agent in plain clothes and a policeman in uniform.

The British Consul-General arranged for his visas and railway tickets, and secured for him a sleeping berth on the first train leaving.

Messrs. Vickers-Armstrongs have friendly business relations with the Turkish Government, with whom they have made many contracts, including one for six or more big seaplanes. This order was almost completed, and the balance was due to be delivered shortly.

Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., controlled by Vickers, Ltd., and carries on the business of shipbuilders, engineers, and manufalturers of ordnance and armaments.

It has no financial connection with the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Ltd., which is owned by Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., and manufactures electrical machinery and appliances.

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SUGGESTED DOSAGE :—3 to 4 drams after food

That feeling of losing strength and energy — unwillingness to eat or to work — incapability to realise the happiness of life has for its cause, something or other of which you know.

You also know that it is a symptom of failing health and in its train, it may bring very serious results — Consumption, Paralysis, Epilepsy and even Lunacy being but a few ills towards which nervous break-down has drifted its victims.

Whenever that feeling creeps on you, don't put off driving it away! Take the safest, the most scientific and the most rapid-acting panacea (without the after ill-effects.)

Don't fool yourself into thinking that all tonics are concoctions because some are really so. Many a person has lost his grip on life and happiness by procrastination and indifference. Investigate and find out what is best for you — what has been tried and praised all over by the Medical Profession and thousands of sufferers alike — what can ward off the worst of ills.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Falkenfels, Schliemama, Karachi.
Varela, Woolton. Busrah.
Garada, Leack, Bhavnagar.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Trifels, Feldstadt, Hamburg.
St. Dunstein, Newton, Calcutta.
Halmstrath, Newbiyin, Port Said (for order).
Fagerwik, Sangon, Rastoonur (P. Gulf).
Jaladuta, Williams, Moulmein.
Jalabala, Trick, Rangoon.

S.S. Falkenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Falkenfels arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 205 passengers.

S.S. Garada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garada arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bhavnagar with a general cargo.

S.S. Trifels:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Trifels sailed yesterday for hamburg with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. St. Dunstein:—The Messrs. Madhavlal and Co's steamer St. Dunstein sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S.S. Halmstrath:—The Messrs. Louis Drefus and Coy.'s steamer Halmstrath sailed yesterday for Port Said (for order) with a general cargo.

S.S. Fagerwik:—The J Mackintosh Coy's steamer Fagerwik sailed yesterday for Rastoonur (Persian Gulf) with a general cargo.

S.S. Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jaladuta sailed yesterday for Moulmein with ballast.

S.S. Jalabala:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalabala sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 1.

2 Kaiser-i-Hind 6014, London, 8|9, M M & Co.
7 Elysia 4211, Karachi 3|9, Grahams Tdg. Co.
9 Ginyo Maru, 6128, M'goa 10|9 N. Y. Kaisha.
10 British Soldier 3503, Abadan, 2|9, Anglo P. Oil Co.
14 Trifels 3768 Antwerp 2-9 L Edwards Ltd.
15 Kenya 4646, S. & E. Africa. 6|9. M.M. and Co.
16 Panaghis 3199, Gibraltar, 4|9, L. Dreyfus and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jaladuta, 3089, Burmah, 2|9, Scindia S.N. Co.
6 Maidenhead 2658, Marseilles 4|9 Grahams Tdg. Co.
8 Hatkhola, 4338, NF, NF, M M & Co.
7 Nailsea Court 2615, Port Said, 4|9 L Dreyfus and Co.
9 Helmstrath 2572, Port Said 4|9 L Dreyfus and Co.
10/11 Lindenbank 3026 Calcutta 1|9 F F Campbell and Co.
14 Gurna 3228 Karachi 2-9 M M and Co.
15 Victoria Marie 882 M'Coast 3|9 Merchant S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Gharinda 3212 Calcutta NF, M M & Co.
C'R Hashemi 298 M'Coast 2|9 S. Hassam & Co.
F Jalamohan 3146, Karachi. 2|9 Scindia S N Co.
H Fagervik, 1049, P.-Gulf 3|9 J. Mackintosh and Co.
K Jalatarang, 1464, N.F. N.F. Scindia S N. Co.
M Vita, 1955, Karachi. NF M. and Co.
N Jalabala 2211 Rangoon. 3-9 Scindia S N Co.
P Ellora, 2567, N.F. N.F. M.M. and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Mantua, 8|9, P. and O.S.N. Co.
Maloja 14|9, P. and O.S.N. Co.
Burdwan, 15|9, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Warfield 3|9, M M & Co.
Mundra, 12|9, M.M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Sinclair 319 J F Co.
City of Yokohama, 5|9, K. N. Co.
Clan Kenneth, 23|9, J.F. Co.
Castalia, 27|9. G.T. Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Licester 619 J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Sonnenfels, 9|9, Edwards Ltd.
Tranenfels, 14|9, Edwards Ltd.
Goldenfels, 26|9, Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Tulisseé, 3|9 T M Co.
Victoria, 4|9, M. Italiana.
Kota Agoong, 9|9, T.M. Co.
Kota Baroe, 30|9, T.M. Co.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Birmingham 14|9, F.F. Campbell and Co.
City of Dalhart, 8|9, L. Edwards Ltd.
President Vanburen, 7|9, F. F. Campbell and Co.
President Garfield, 21|9, F. F. Campbell and Co.
Silvermaple, 17|9, Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Mirzapore 3/9 P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore 27/9 P & O S N Co.
Calcutta Maru 17|9, N Y Kaisha.
Malacca Maru 30|9, N Y Kaisha
Shunko Maru 8/9 O S Kaisha
Alaska Maru 24/9 O S Kaisha

FROM BRISBANE.

Chitral, 2|9. P. and O. S. N. Co.
Narkunda, 16|9, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Talrea 9/9. M M & Co.
Karanja, 23|9 M.M. and Co.
Takliwa, 7|10, M.M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Chitral 2/9 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 9|9 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda, 16|9 P & O S N Co.
Carthage, 23|9 P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia 8|9, G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Trifels 3|9 Edwards Ltd.
Falkenfels NF L Edward Ltd.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Gaasterkirk, N. Y. L Edward Ld.

FOR PORT SAID.

Narlsea Court 4|9 L Dreyfus & Co.
Penghis 4|9 L Dreyfus & Co.
Helmstrath 4|9 L Dreyfus & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Maidenhead 4|9 G T Co.
Victoria NF. M Italiana.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bankura 6/9 M M and Co.
Varela, 7|9 M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON

Jalabala, N.F. S.S.N. Co.
Jaladuta, 2|9, S.S.N. Co.
Gurmula, N F M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Garada NF M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi, N. F. T. M. Co.

FOR JAVA

Pasha NF T M Co.
Alpore N F. P and O S N Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ginyo Maru, 10|4 N Y Kaisha.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Kenya, 30|8|33.
S S Gurna. 31|8|33.
S S Victoria Marie 31|8|33.
S S Irrawadi, 31|8|33.
S S Dayavati 31|8|33.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

S.S. Atlas Maru; Agents; O S Kaisha, Ltd., from Nagoya:—400 cases cotton shirtings, 950 cases porcelainware, 55 cases looms, 70 cases glassware.

From Osaka:—38 cases nails, 245 cases cotton yarn, 65 cases rayon yarn, 52 cases Manila ropes, 140 cases enamelware, 600 cases glassware, 70 cases cotton piecegoods, 300 cases cotton shirtings, 60 cases porcelainware, 300 cases beer, 65 cases glue, 200 casks alum, 80 bundles iron pipe fittings 2514 bundles wire, 1170 bundles brassware, 70 bundles cycle fittings, 80 bundles rubber goods, 50 bundles worsted yarn, 840 cases shoes materials, 1000 bags soda ash, 378 drums chemicals, 127 dms dyestuff, 59 drums coal-tar.

From Kobe:—25 cases soap, 80 cases rubber ware, 78 cases silk goods, 100 cases condensed milk, 25 cases camphor, 71 cases E'ware, 78 cases porcelainware, 40 cases tea, 200 drums chemicals, 20 dms. dyes, 186 cases straw boards, 970 cases cotton piecegoods, 260 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings, 150 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods, 1750 drums paint, 50 bags sugarcandy.

From Tokyo:—120 cases toys, 105 carrets galvd. sheets, 690 coils wire.

From Yokohama:—50 cases toys 120 cases straw boards.

From Moji:—125 casks and 1500 bags cement, 303 cases beer, 60 cases glassware, 200 bags chemicals, 357 cases brassware.

From Hongkong:—2088 pieces lumber, 50 bags sugarcandy, 50 bags cassia, 1560 cases fire-crackers.

From Shanghai:—662 bags green beans.

From Singapore:—250 bags sugarcandy, 350 bags betelnuts, 44 bags gum benzamin, 20 cases damar batu, 42 bags gum capal, 38 bundles rattans.

From Penang:—177 bags betelnuts, 106 slabs tin, 666 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—226 bales mattress fibre, 3855 bags copra, 42 H|c tea, 35 bags plumbago.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind, for London:—498 bags groundnut kernals, M Bhaichand & Co; 75 casks condiments, Poonjiaji & Co; 431 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co; 1417 bags myrabollum, D Moolchand & Co; 100 drums groundnut oil, H V Oomerbhoy; 664 bags linseed oil cakes, J Travers & Sons; 3 bales animal skins, H R Rehmanbhai & Co; 23 bales animal skins, F A Rahim & Co; 24 bales animal skins, A K A Rasool.

For Marseilles:—117 bags kang grain, K Jivram; 125 bags mustard seed, T S Thadani & Sons.

S.S. Elysia, for Liverpool:—14700 bags groundnut oil cakes and 1400 bags linseed oil cakes, Strauss & Co; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes, L Dreyfus & Co.

For Marseilles:—110 bags cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Manchester:—50 bales cotton thread waste, G M Vyas & Co.

For Glasgow:—700 bags ground nut oil cakes, L Dreyfus & Co.

S.S. Dalmora, for Port Said:—23359 bags flax seed, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Falkenfels, for Rotterdam:—56 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 55 bales cotton thread waste, V A Save; 1125 bgs. ground nut oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons; 4280 bags groundnut oil cakes and 1000 bags linseed oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

For Bremen:—250 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Port Said:—106 bags ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent;—125 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co; 380 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Passages:—130 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Gdynia:—220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For New York:—20 cases numdas, American Express Co. Ltd.

For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S.S. Victoria, for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd; 330 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 550 bales cotton raw K Devchand & Co.

S.S. Nailsea Court, for Port Said:—2774 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S.S. Helmstrath, for Port Said:—4983 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S.S. Gasterkirk, for Melbourne:—1358 bags costor seed, Ralli Brothers.

S.S. Ginyo Maru, for Shanghai:—50 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Dairen:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Septr. 1

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

	£
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	71-0-0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0-12-6
Bengal Lion 7½ p. c. Preference	0-8-3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	86-10-0
Burma Corporation Itd.	0-14-3
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy)	1-5-0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0-9-0
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	1-3-6
East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord.	1-4-3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6-5-0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banks. Corpn.	128-10-0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1-11-0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0-2-9
Indian Iron & Steel 7-1/2 p. c. Debs.	95-0-0
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land	0-6-0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	3-16-6
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	1-15-0
Shahadara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p. c. Deb	76-0-0
Tata Iron &Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	110-0-0
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	108-0-0
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	53-10-0
Cables & Wireless 7-1/2 p. c. Ord. A Stock	29-15-0
Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock	dol 18-50
Lon. Mid. & Scot. Rly. 4 p. c. Pref. 1923	46-0-0
San Paulo Coffee 7-1/2 (1926)	41-0-0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 1.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady throughout the whole week with small fluctuations of about an anna per cwt. During the week, prominent European importer is reported to have sold to the local merchants 2400 tons of Mozambique Sugar at about Rs. 4-13-3 per cwt. No business worth reportable for Java sugar was done during the week. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 14-11. and Rs. 14-10-3.
August Rs. 4-13-3 and Rs. 4|13.
September Rs. 4-13-6 and Rs. 4-12-9.
Oct.|Dec. Rs. 4-14 and Rs. 4|13|3.
African Ready Rs. 14-11 and Rs 14-10-3.

Imports in Bombay during January to August 1933 as compared with the same period last year are estimated as under:—

	1933 a Bags.	1932 Bags.
January	74,949	1,66,546
February	1,38,053	1,59,286
March	51,053	1,47,502
April	1,68,798	75,657
May	54,539	41,706
June	74,809	56,992
July	1,36,501	1,24,469
August	99,445	83,443
Total	7,98,147	8,55,601

Stocks of Sugar in Bombay Bonded Warehouses were estimated on Monday, the 28th August at 72,256 bags of which 54,682 bags were of Java Sugar.

Foreign Markets:—New York prices advanced by about 1 to 2 points and London Raw Sugar prices declined by about 3 to 4d. per cwt. during the w Java ruled unchanged at F.b export with small sales reported.

Calcutta & Karachi:—Calcutta is reported to have ruled very steady while Karachi is reported to be dull during the week.

Stocks & Offtake:—Offtake during the week is estimated at 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 80,000 bags.

Arrivals:—S.S. Kenya arrived during the week with about 10,000 bags of Mozambique Sugar. S.S. Nizam and S.S. Tarea are expected to arrive on about 6th and 9th September with about 27,000 and 14,000 bags of Javas and Mozambique Sugar respectively. S.S. Caringnano is also expected to arrive on about the 9th September with Java Sugar.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the Bazar:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14-10-3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4-15-0 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Nizam Rs. 4-13-0 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment August Rs. 4-13-0 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 4-12-9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.|Dec. Rs. 4-13-3 per cwt F.B.H.
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14-10-6 per cwt.
Ready Rs. 14-10-6.
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16-3 per cwt.
Narkatiaganj Birla Swadeshi:—Rs. 23-6 per six maunds.
Tone:—Steady.

PARSI NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

Banks and Markets will remain entirely closed on Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th inst. on account of "Parsi New Year" holidays.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London, have issued the following report dated Aug. 16:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £190,162,445 on the 9th inst. as compared with £190,155,514 on the previous Wednesday.

No purchases of bar gold were announced by the Bank during the week.

In the open market substantial amounts of gold were offered and taken mostly for the Continent. The demand continued to be keen and a moderate premium over franc parity has been maintained in the price.

Quotations during the week:—

	Per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
August 10th	124s/8d.	13s/7.55d.
August 11th	124s/8¼d.	13s/7.49d.
August 12th	124s/8¼d.	13s/7.49d.
August 14th	124s/8d.	13s/7.55d
August 15th	124s/10d.	13s/7.33d.
August 16th	125s/3d.	13s/6.79d.
Average	124s/9.67d.	13s/7.37d.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from mid-day on the 5th inst. to mid-day on the 14th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Belgium	37,700
France	14,769
Switzerland	134.344
British India	101.128
China	148,790
Hongkong	41.100
United States of America	57,846
Venezuela	37,474
British South Africa	153,803
British West Africa	81,686
British Malaya	35,000
Australia	66,649
New Zealand	36,329
Canada	300,750
Trinidad & Tobago	10,100
Salvage from s.s. "Egypt"	17,939
Other countries	22.644
	£1,298,057

EXPORTS.

	£
Netherlands	2,155,326
Belgium	150,600
France	82,571
Switzerland	6,500
Arabia (Hejaz)	35,000
Other countries	3,951
	£2,433,948

The s.s. "Ranpura" sailed from Bombay on the 12th inst. with gold to the value of about £741,000, of which £652,000 was consigned to London and £89,000 to Paris.

The Transvaal gold output for July 1933 amounted to 923,671 fine ounces as compared with 918,633 fine ounces for June 1933, and 981,160 fine ounces for July 1932.

SILVER.

Movements in prices were small, but the tendency of the market was somewhat easier during the past week, buyers showing some hesitation.

Sales from Continental sources have still been forthcoming, but the lower prices found China inclined to give support. The Indian Bazaars and speculators have made re-sales, although both these quarters have been buyers on occasion. America has been more disposed to buy in the afternoons, without, however, exerting pressure.

The market appears fairly steady at the moment, and there are no indications of any important change.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 5th inst. to mid-day on the 14th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Germany	20,733
United States of America	121,680
Australia	11.183
Canada	11,323
Salvage from s.s. "Egypt"	13,319
Belgium	4,375
New Zealand	2.590
Other countries	6,039
	£191,242

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	2,794
French possessions in India	2,500
Iraq	1,100

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 1.

	Season To-date	This Week	CORRESPONDING Season 1932|33	Week 1932	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	770	238	571	199	B|s.
Forwarded to American Mill, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	382	60	238	65	,,
Exports from U.S. Ports	555	136	507	167	,,
Of which to Japan,	130	30	68	27	,,
Of which to China	18	4	43	7	,,
Of which to Great Britain	106	56	69	8	,,
Of which to Germany,	99	18	121	55	,,
Stock at New York,	—	123	—	205	,,
Stock at U.S. Ports,	—	3,002	—	3,327	,,
Stocks at U.S. Interior Town,	—	1,112	—	1,261	,,
World's Visible Supply	—	7,844	—	8,336	,,
Of which to American Cotton	—	6,199	—	6,497	,,
Forwarded to the World's Mills, (Excluding linters)	1,115	225	877	172	,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports,	565	208	462	154	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Prices.
September 1933	....	5.44
October 1933	5.46	5.47
November 1933	....	5.47
December 1933	....	5.48
January 1934	5.51	5.51
February 1934	....	5.33
March 1934	....	5.55
April 1934	....	5.56
May 1934	....	5.58
June 1934	....	5.60
July 1934	....	5.62
Apgust 1934	....	5.63
September 1934	....	5.64
Middling Spot	.....	5.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
October 1933	.... 7.15
November 1933	.... 7.22
January 1934	.... 7.32
March 1934	.... 7.43
May 1934	.... 7.53
June 1934	.... 7.62
F.G.F. Spot	.... 7.51

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

BROACH (Good Staple):	
Fully Good	.... 4.48
Fine	.... 4.63
Superfine	.... 4.78
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):	
Good	.... 4.66
Fine	.... 4.81
Choice	.... 4.96
BENGAL:—	
Good	.... 3.55
Fine	.... 3.65
Superfine	.... 3.75
SCINDE:—	
Good	.... 3.65
Fine	.... 3.75
Superfine	.... 3.85

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 2.

The market was closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 2.

Silver: Market is steady.

Spot	..... 18-1|8
Forward	..... 18-3|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 2.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-11-3

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Sept. 2.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7|16 per cent to 0-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1|4 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market Loan 0-3|8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 2.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	..... 13.18-1|2
Amsterdam	.... 7.82
Brussels	..... 22.60
Madrid	..... 37.75
Milan	..... 59.81
Berne	..... 16.30
Paris	..... 80.34
Prague	..... 106.37
New York	..... 4.53-3|8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 2.

The market was closed to-day.

Straits Settlements	3,780
Ceylon	1,520
Sweden	1,242
Other countries	3,240
	£16,176

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. standard.

	Cash delivery.	Two Months' delivery.
August 10th	18.1/16d.	18.1/8d.
August 11th	17.15/16d.	18.1/16d.
August 12th	17.7/8d.	18d.
August 14th	17.13/16d.	17.7/8d.
August 15th	17.3/4d.	17.7/8d.
August 16th	17.3/4d.	17.13/16d.
Average	17.865d.	17.958d.

IN NEW YORK

(per ounce .999 fine).

August 9th	36 1/2 cents.
August 10th	36 3/8 ,,
August 11th	36 3/8 ,,
August 12th	36 ,,
August 14th	35 5/8 ,,
August 15th	35 3/8 ,,

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 10th inst. to the 16th inst. was dol. 4.49 3/4 and the lowest dol. 4.39 1/2.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 15th inst. consisted of about 125,300,000 ounces in sycee, 285,000,000 dollars and 6,480 silver bars as compared with about 126,800,000 ounces in sycee 282,500,000 dollars and 6,480 silver bars, on the 5th inst.

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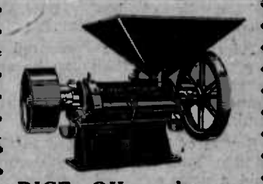
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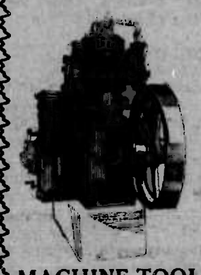
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LINSEED OILS.

London, Sept. 2.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Sept. sellers 20.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Jan.-Apl. sellers 21.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 2.

The London Rubber market was closed to-day.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 2.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Sept.-Oct. sellers 23|9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Sept.-Oct. sellers 23|3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Sept.-Oct. sellers 26|3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—
sellers 7|7-1|2.
C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., Sept.
C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., Sept.
C. & F. Karachi per cwt., Sept. sellers 7|4-1|2.
sellers 7|4-1|2.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 2.

The Coffee Market was closed to-day.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 2.

Linseed Calcutta, (London), per ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £11-11-3.

Linseed Laplata c.i.f. Hull, per ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £11-10-0.

Linseed Bombay, (London), per ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £12-5-0.

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 2.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £10-3-9.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull-Continent, per ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £10-0-0.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans Cotton Market closed to-day.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1933

GOLD PRICES SHOOT UP

Continental Buye Pay Premium Over Bank Of France's Rate

STERLING GOES DOWN

Further fall in London-Paris Rate will be followed by Additional Rise in Price of Gold.

RUGBY, Sept. 2.

Gold reached a new high level to-day, when an advance of 6-1|2 pence brought the price to 131|3d. per fine ounce.

Newspapers state that apart from the strength of the French Franc, upon which the present day price of gold is officially based, the price of the metal has been affected by hoarding.

Private buyers are prepared to pay more for it than can be obtained either from the Bank of France or from any other Central Bank.

Buyers of £230,000 offered in the London Bullion Market yesterday paid a premium of 7-1|2 pence per ounce over the Bank of France's purchasing price. During last week some £900,000 gold has been offered in the open market, the whole of which has been taken for the Continent.

GOLD PRICES.

"The Manchester Guardian's" Financial Editor says: "Chiefly on account of seasonal demands and speculative selling, sterling continues to depreciate in terms of gold currencies, and any further fall in the London-Paris rate will be followed by additional rises in the price of gold, and this price for the time being at any rate is governed by the buying rate for the metal fixed by the Bank of France plus the additional premium which hoarders are willing to pay.

No support has been given to the pound by the Exchange Equalisation Fund since the end of the last week. Should the authorities intervene, the outlook would be completely changed. Speculators who have been selling sterling would be forced to cover their commitments thus producing a reaction in the price of the metal."—B. O. W.

GOLD PRICES GO UP

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The money market supplies were more usable during the week, and occasionally up to one per cent. was paid for loans.

This, however, little affected treasury bills, and the average allotment rate scarcely changed.

The price of gold to-day further advanced to 131|6.

Meanwhile, the appreciation of gold currencies continues, the French Francs touching 80.28 closing 80.34.

GOLD FROM LENA GOLD FIELDS

RIGA, (By Mail).

A consignment of gold which it is understood, has been produced by the famous Lena Gold Fields since the British Company which had the concession to work them was obliged to leave, has passed through here on its way from Moscow to Berlin.

The consignment was valued at £1,000,000.—Reuter.

U. S. PUBLIC DEBT GOES UP

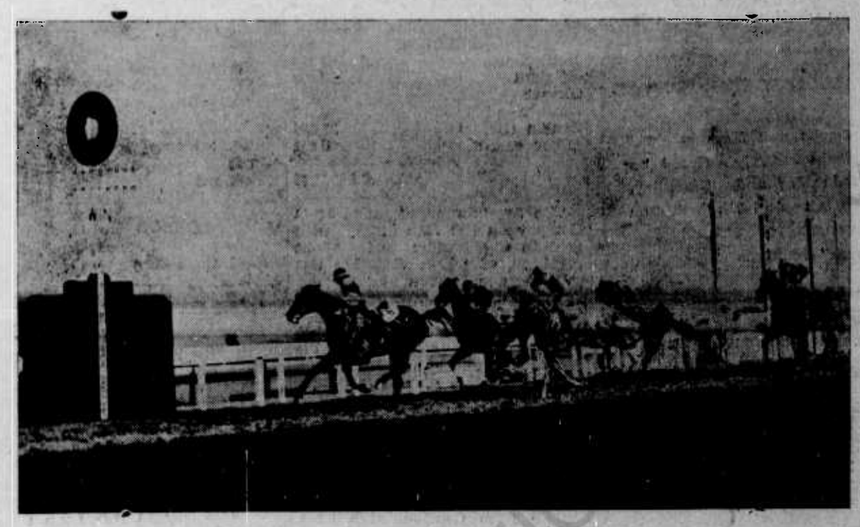
(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

The public debt on 31st August was 23,098,000,000 dollars compared to 22,609,000,000 on 31st July.

Exciting Scenes At Poona On Saturday

"Spinner's Cottage" winning the Western India Stakes—the chief event of the day—by narrow length from "Bray Beau" and "Private Seal".



"Vamos" winning the Aga Shamsuddin Plate from "La Fontaine" and "Costaki Pasha".

"Truro" winning the All-India Produce Stakes from "Knight-at-Arms" and "Cartoon."

"Spinner's Cottage" (Selby) winner of the Western India Stakes.

Capt. J. Crawford's "Vamos" (H. Hoyt) winner of Aga Shamsuddin Plate.

MALTA CHANNEL SWIMMER FAILS

Swims 40 Miles In 52 Hours And Abandons Attempt Nearing Shore

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MALTA, Sept. 2.

After swimming 40 miles in 52 hours, Maltese Arthur Rizzio was forced to abandon the attempt to swim the Malta Channel from Pozzalo, Sicily to Malta when he was 13 miles from the shore. Rizzio who is aged 39 is a married man with seven children. He holds the world's record for open sea endurance of 68 hours.

KING CAROL AS A BUILDER

BUCHAREST, (By Mail)

King Carol of Rumania is presently directing the building of a new castle at Sinaia.

This castle will be called "Foishor" and is being erected on the site of the beautiful Chateau Foishor, a palace built of pinelogs, which was burnt in April 1932.

It will cost about £50,000 and is to be the King's summer residence.

Chateau Foishor was King Carol's favourite retreat. When he returned to Rumania in 1930 he chose it from among the three royal castles for his own private residence.Reuter.

PRIZES FOR PRINCE OF WALES

Champion Calf From His Canadian Ranch

EDMONTON (Alberta), (By Mail)

A shorthorn calf entered by the Prince of Wales from his "E.P." Ranch at high river, Alberta, has won the junior and grand championship award for its breed at the Edmonton Fair.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PICKET ARRESTED

A Congressman, who was picketing a foreign cloth shop at Vadgadi on Sunday morning was arrested by the Pydhonie Police.

COPPER MINES FOR GERMANY

COLOGNE, (By Mail)

A mining commission which has been prosepecting for copper among the hills between Kirchhunden and Marmecke, in the Sauerland District of West Germany is reported to have met with considerable success.

Ore containing "brown" copper, which at present is only obtainable in America, is said to have been located.

Boring is shortly to be commenced, whether, however, final results will justify the hope that copper deposits on a large scale will eventually be available for Germany is still uncertain. —Reuter.

HURRICANE PLAYS HAVOC

Causes Heavy Casualties & Damages In Bahamas And Havana

(Special Cable).

HAVANA, Sept. 2.

Eight were killed, 200 were injured and 300 houses were destroyed in the township of Sagualagrande by a hurricane last evening.

Official figures of casualties due to hurricane in Bahamas on 31st August show 5 dead and 8 missing.

At Acklins Island, considerable damage was done.

ITALIAN WINS TROPHY

Nuvolari Smashes Lap Record For Cars At Top Speed

ONE GALLON VICTORY

Winner Scorches Ahead to Victory Marching Past Rival as he was Re-fuelling.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

"Half a million saw the famous Italian Nuvolari" regarded as the finest road race driver in the world win the Ulster Tourist Trophy in the British Mg. Magnette machine with an average speed of 78.65 miles hour.

H. Hamilton driving Mg. Midget was second with a speed of 73.46. Rose Richards in the Italian Alfa Romeo was third.

Nuvolari's time for the course of 4.782 miles divided into 35 laps was 5 hours 56 minutes and 34 seconds, and Hamilton's time 5-57-14.

Nuvolari smashed the lap record for cars of 750 cc ten times the best speed being 81.42.

Crowds held their breath, as big and little cars roared through the main streets. Hour after hour, one car rolled over and over, and yet the driver and mechanic were only slightly hurt.

Others crashed sandbags during spectacular cornering that made the crowds gasp.

The result of the race was hanging upon one tin of petrol. With only 1-1|2 laps to go, Hamilton was 54 ahead of Nuvolari on handicap, although the Italian led. This meant Nuvolari must pass again Hamilton on the road on the last lap, if he should be the actual winner.

The crowd was frantic with excitement, when Hamilton was seen slow up at pit's last lap to ask for petrol. Nuvolari flashed past, as Hamilton was about to restart. The latter raced after the Italian, but Nuvolari scorched ahead to win.

CARGO BOAT FINDS WATERY GRAVE

Collides Catches Fire And Sinks

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

After colliding with the liner "President Wilson" 200 miles from Cape Fear, the American cargo boat "Cold Water" took fire, became a mass of flames and sank within an hour. "Cold Water's" tonnage was 5000. Her crew of forty were saved.

PACT FOLLOWS PACT

ROME, Sept. 2.

Sgr. Mussolini and Ambassador Potemkin have signed the Italo-Soviet Five-Year Pact of neutrality and non-aggression which is identical with the recent Franco-Soviet Pact, save that it does not define the "aggressor".

The Pact includes a mutual undertaking of not to have recourse to arms under any circumstances, and provides that aggression against any other state by one of the contracting parties permits denunciation of the Pact and excludes all possibility of economic or commercial discriminations between parties.

The Signatories guarantee that they will not participate in commercial and political agreements prejudicing either, and says that the procedure established for conciliation of problems cannot be solved through the ordinary course.—Reuter.

BALLOONISTS' HEIGHT RECORD

COLOGNE, Sept. 2.

Three Essen balloonists claim new world's record for ordinary ballions by reaching a height of over 36,000 feet, though the figure hitherto is not officially confirmed.—Reuter.

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